AUCTION SALES.

POMEROY & CO.,

Regular Friday's Sale

86 Randolph-st.,

FURNITURE,

AUCTION,

New Billiard Table,

Regular Friday's Sale

POMEROY & CO.'S,

PAINTINGS.

RESERVED AUCTION SALE OF Paintings, BY American and Foreign Artists,

295 STATE-ST.,

Saturday Evening, 18th inst.

100 LOTS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

RIDGELAWN,

Movement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Title to this Property is Perfect.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BRUSH, SON & CO.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 9:30 A. M.,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. NUMBER 58.

INSURANCE.

TRADERS' INS. CO.

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

Cash Capital, - - - - - $500,000.00
Surplus, - - - - - - - 175,386.91
Total Assets, - - - $675,386.91

Its capital all invested in Registered Bonds of the United States. No other similar institution in the world that we know of has ever paid its capital in full and invested the same in Registered Bonds of its own Government. All are welcome to examine the same at the Fidelity Safe Depository of Chicago. We call attention to the fact that, should these Bonds be burned or stolen, yet the money value remains, and the capital of the Company would not be impaired thereby.

This Company is but sixteen months old, and by careful management and distribution of risks has accumulated a handsome surplus. Its assets are composed chiefly of Registered Bonds of the United States and Loans on City Railway, Gas Company, and National Bank Stocks, all of which are held with a large margin above par value.

OFFICERS:
S. A. KENT, President. H. C. RANNEY, Vice President. WM. E. ROLLO, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
C. J. Blair, S. A. Kent, Charles B. Pope, Asa Dow, E. B. Stevens, Julian S. Rumsey, Daniel A. Jones, D. K. Pearsons, A. S. Burt, J. W. Preston, S. H. McCrea, Wm. E. Doggett, D. F. Murphy, William Dickinson, George Ellison, Robert Warren, J. M. Richmond, Buffalo, N.Y., Nathan Corwith, Ebenezer Buckingham, Thos. L. Parker, Charles Comstock, W. D. Houghtaling, H. C. Ranney, George Sturges, John Tyrrell, E. A. Kent, New York, Marshall Field, H. A. Hurlbut, Charles P. Kellogg, G. W. Champlin, E. W. Dunham, M. N. Jones, Buffalo, N.Y., Jas. P. Gage, Lyons, Iowa.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Parent Office, No. 639 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Office Western Department, 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. E. ROLLO, LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENT.

Cash Capital, - - - - - - $300,000.00
Cash Assets, over - - - 750,000.00
Cash Surplus, - - - - - 450,000.00

The foregoing is an extract from the Statement of this Old and Reliable Company, which has long since gained a national reputation for fair and honorable dealing. The GIRARD is among the soundest institutions in this country. Its Liabilities are very small, and its mathematical standing very high.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Cash Capital and Assets over $1,000,000.00.

This Company keeps a large Depository Account in Chicago, and has also deposited with the Auditor of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, $200,000.00.

WM. E. ROLLO, Resident Agent, and Manager for the State.

NATIONAL LLOYDS.

ASSETS, OVER $3,000,000.00.

WM. E. ROLLO, RESIDENT AGENT.

OIL PAINTINGS.

OIL PAINTINGS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF Oil Paintings, BY Leading American and Foreign Artists,

At 295 STATE-ST.,

Cor. of Van Buren, under St. James Hotel,

Commencing Saturday Evening, 18th inst.

This is the largest collection of Pictures ever offered in Chicago, and the sale will be positively unreserved.

Also, a great variety of choice Engravings and Chromos.

Sale will commence Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and will be continued Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New York.

We make Government Bonds and Gold a specialty, buying and selling at the market.

Orders executed in Stocks and Bonds, on Commission, for Cash.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

If parties holding our drafts on the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK will present same to FIRST NATIONAL, Chicago, they will receive due honor.

SCOTT & WRIGLEY, Bankers, Wyoming, Ill.

MILLINERY.

Millinery Opening!

MRS. WILD, having removed to her New Store, will have her regular opening on Friday and Saturday, and solicits an inspection of her elegant designs and choice assortment of the richest Novelties of the Season.

198 NORTH CLARK-ST.

POLITICAL.

Hon. John C. Haines:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, being no politicians, but men of business, whose interests and wishes are all closely identified with the welfare, prosperity, and harmony of our community, would most respectfully request you to allow your name to be used in our approaching municipal election as a candidate for the Mayoralty. This request is based upon the firm belief that the people of our city will readily recognize in you such a man of sterling qualities of mind and character as the present necessities of Chicago require to bring order out of chaos; to establish the credit of Chicago upon a firm basis; to reform prevailing abuses in the municipal administration, and to restore good feeling and harmony among the different classes of our population. We are familiar with your successful career in different walks of life; we know that the integrity of your character, as well as your administrative abilities, have been thoroughly tested and proven to be of the genuine stamp. It is our honest conviction that the people would support you most heartily, without regard to any political party division, and without exacting from you any special pledges, knowing full well that no pledges can be more reliable than the evidence of ability, probity, fairmindedness, and humanity furnished by your actions in the different positions of trust and honor which the people have heretofore conferred upon you. As Mayor, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and as one of the Commissioners of the House of Correction, you have won golden opinions, even from those who have differed with your political views. We believe, then, that, under the present trying circumstances, you, sir, as Mayor, would be the right man in the right place at the right time, and that your acceptance of the candidacy would be equivalent to your election. Requesting you to answer at your earliest convenience, we remain your sincere friends:

George Schneider, Thayer & Tobey Manufacturing Co., W. W. Kimball, Allen & Mackey, J. A. Smith & Co., Lyon & Healey, N. Matson & Co., A. H. Andrews & Co., W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., Jansen, McClurg & Co., E. H. Hollister & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Charles Gossage & Co., Charles E. Partridge & Co., Edwin Hunt & Co., Hayden & Kay, J. H. Winterbotham & Son, J. S. & W. G. Mead, J. B. Smith, C. Lichtenberger, Fuller & Fuller, Reddin & Hamilton, W. F. Scannell, M. Dwyer, Walsh & Hutchinson, Hennessy Bros., Frank Agnew, Hewes & Prescott, Towle & Roper, Stewart, Aldrich & Co., W. J. Quan & Co., P. Morgan, Hanna, Barrett & Co., Lynch Bros., J. V. Clarke, John H. Donlin, J. B. Sullivan, Armstrong & Egan, J. H. Blackburn, Malcolm McDonald, Joseph Haas, Enright & Kelly, Thomas Nelson, Owen McCarthy, Thomas Cleary, Hurlburt & Edsall, Harmon, Messer & Co., J. Gould & Co., James P. Dalton & Co., Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., George A. Shufeldt, Jr., Carroll & Thorne, David Dall, Roelle, Junker & Co., C. H. Beers, Charles L. Epps, Kingsland & Co., E. E. Ryan, S. P. McIntyre, Branch, Crooks & Co., Wheeler, Parce & Co., Oliver H. Lee, M. H. Wilson, Thomas, Lezear & Hayden, P. Fortune & Co., D. Kelly, J. W. Sullivan, James M. Mullen, John Adams, Richard E. Gamon, J. Cochrane, James Nowlan, Thomas F. Wall, Ed Dunne, J. Graham, W. F. McLaughlin, J. C. Henneberry, Wm. J. English, Thomas Lonegan, M. B. Bailey, Philip Conley, Christopher Blackburn, Simon Powell, James Bradley, J. H. O'Brien, Schwab, McQuade & Co., Weadley, Dennehy & Cleary.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HOME NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, FRIDAY, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$330,633.42	
Overdrafts	161.70	$330,795.12
United States Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		19,833.22
Due from other National Banks		911.63
Furniture and Fixtures		6,336.76
Current Expenses	2,641.31	
Taxes Paid	1,139.76	3,781.07
Premiums		14,188.75
Cash Items, including Stamps	543.60	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	15,531.37	
Bills of National B'ks	14,819.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	243.79	
Legal-Tenders	100,000.00	131,137.76
		$606,984.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus		10,000.00
Discount	$ 4,253.04	
Exchange	109.92	
Interest	1,553.38	
Profits and Loss	4,018.99	9,935.33
National Bank Circulation outstanding		90,000.00
Individual Deposits	209,820.00	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	683.78	
Certified Checks	5,200.00	
Due to National Banks	16,173.49	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	10,171.71	242,048.98
Notes and Bills Re-Discounted		5,000.00
		$606,984.31

I, Geo. W. Fuller, Cashier of The Home National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. FULLER, Cashier.

Correct. Attest: WM. H. OVINGTON, A. L. CHETLAIN, J. BUDLER, Directors.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 17th day of October, A. D. 1873.
CHAS. T. PAGE, Notary Public.

OVERCOATS.

"OAK HALL," BOSTON.

We respectfully call the attention of the trade and public throughout the United States to the excellent stock and unrivaled assortment of

ULSTER OVERCOATS

now ready for examination and sale at OAK HALL, BOSTON.

Being the original introducers of this garment to the American market, we claim peculiar facilities for furnishing the same, both of foreign and domestic make.

Those we offer this season contain the latest improvements made in Europe up to date of September, and our arrangements are complete for receiving a regular monthly supply throughout the season from the best houses in Ireland and England.

The prices for the season will be fixed at

$30, $40 & $45,

with regular discount to the trade throughout the country. In sending orders for these Coats, the only measures necessary are height of the person and size round the breast. Direct letters to the ULSTER DEPARTMENT of

OAK HALL, BOSTON.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,

32, 34, 36, 38 North-st.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

Finest Quality of Anth. Coal in the Market.

ALL SIZES DELIVERED TO CITY CUSTOMERS

At $10 per Ton.

Liberal Discount Made to Country Dealers on Cash Orders.

BRIAR HILL, BLOSS., MEDWAY, WILMINGTON,

And other varieties of SOFT COALS always on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

OFFICE—19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Docks—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

HATS.

DUNLAP.

We are now in receipt of a full stock of this celebrated Hat.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

N. W. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Metal Moulding Rubber

Weather Strips!

SAVE COAL.

Keep out Storm and Dust. The Rubber CANNOT PULL OUT. P. F. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 123 South Clark-st. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

IRON PIPE, PUMPS, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,

LATE JAS. J. WALWORTH & CO.,

243 and 245 (two hundred and forty-three and two hundred and forty-five) Lake-st., Chicago, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lap-Welded

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Tested to 500 pounds pressure; Fittings, Valves, &c., for Steam, Gas, and Water; Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools and Supplies; Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose.

STEAM PUMPS,

For feeding Boilers, Protection from Fire, Water Works, Breweries, Distilleries, &c. Contractors for Steam Heating and Ventilating. Otis Bros. & Co.'s Celebrated Steam Safety Elevators. Wrought Iron Pipe, by the car-load or in any quantity, at bottom prices.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,

243 & 245 LAKE-ST.

FOR SALE.

BANKERS' SHEARS AND POCKET SCISSORS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 128 Clark-st.

Plays! Plays!!

DRAMATIC CLUBS AND AMATEURS. A full list of French's Lacy & Cumberland's plays always on hand by M. J. McGRATH, (late McNally & Co.), 133 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL INTEREST.

FOR SALE—A one-third interest in a Hotel in St. Louis, newly refitted and refurnished, doing a good business. Inquire of RASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

THE CRISIS.

A Monotonous Day on Wall Street.

Stocks Very Irregular, and Weaker at the Close.

Gold Firmer, and Closing at 108 1-4.

Jay Gould About to Retire from Active Business.

Further Discussion on Resumption of Currency Payments.

The Pooling of Greenbacks Severely Denounced.

St. Louis Will Resume Currency Payments Oct. 27.

More Trouble Among the Massachusetts Factories.

Anticipated Rise in the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Speculation in Wall street has once more settled back into its customary channel, and is gliding along smoothly. Nothing occurred in the street to-day to break the monotony of ordinary routine business. Prices fell slightly from the high figures which ruled yesterday, but the decline was regarded as only the natural result of the too rapid advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Western Union opened at 58, fell to 56¼, advanced to 59¼, and finally dropped back to 56⅛. Lake Shore declined from 69¼ to 68, rose to 69½, reacted to 68¼, advanced to 70 and closed at 67⅞. New York Central declined from 89¼ to 88¼, rose to 90, and closed at 88⅞. Rock Island rose from 90 to 92½, closed at 91⅝. Wabash rose from 41 to 43⅜, and closed at 43. Northwestern advanced from 40⅝ to 42¼, and closed at 41⅞. Pacific Mail dropped from 34⅜ to 33⅜, rose to 34¼, and closed at 32½. Union Pacific rose from 19¼ to 20¼, and closed at 19⅝. Gold opened at 107⅝, advanced to 108½, and closed at 108¼. Money ruled as high as ⅛, and as low as 6 per cent, closing at 7 per cent.

BANKRUPTCY RUMORS.

Many rumors were in circulation, concerning the bankruptcy proceedings in which several prominent houses were involved, but only one of these stories could be verified. This was to the effect that bankruptcy proceedings were about to be instituted in the matter of the estate of the late Horace F. Clark. Application to Chauncy M. Depew, counsel for the estate, established the fact that no such proceedings had been begun or were even contemplated.

ANOTHER FLIGHT OF RUMORS.

The periodical rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt intended to pay the Lake Shore loan to-day was revived, and Receiver Wesley, of the Union Trust Company, said he was not aware the Commodore had any such intentions. The announcement that Jay Gould intended retiring from active operations in the street was the subject of much comment. Many scouted this assertion on the ground that Mr. Gould was too deeply absorbed in his operations to be able to leave. Others believed it true, and reasoned that Mr. Gould, having made his fortune and seeing the fate of Commodore Vanderbilt, had determined to let well-enough alone. Still other gossippers advanced the opinion that he had lost a large part of his fortune during the recent panic, and, therefore, as he could not continue operating on his usual extensive scale, had condescended to retire. Lastly, it was believed that the retirement was for the purpose of setting on foot new and greater operations Mr. Gould informed a reporter to-day that the strain of the past few years had always been very great, but it had been remarkably severe during the last few weeks. His wife had been ill, and her physicians had advised that a change of climate would benefit her. He had been gradually withdrawing from his operations, as he did not believe that the worst of the recent trouble had been felt, inasmuch as there must be a reaction on the other side before matters would reach their natural level. He had not been in Wall street in several weeks. He felt that he could retire in comfort, and had already withdrawn from the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which would pass into the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He was also arranging for withdrawal from the stock brokerage firms, with which he was connected. He was contemplating a three months' or longer visit in Europe or the South for the general benefit of his family.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

More inquiry for flour and firmer tone noticeable in most grades. Shipping brands offered less freely. Choice family brands steady. At the close the market was better, and there was a more active demand for all grades under $7. Wheat market firm; limited arrivals. Exchange opened stronger, but is tame this afternoon. Good demand for spring for export. Slight advance in exchange and favorable news from Europe impart a firmer tone. Winter steadier and quiet. Moderate call for berth-room, and rates, though weak, are not materially changed. Vessels for charter in fair request, and market firm with some advance in rates for grain.

[To the Associated Press.]

WHAT AN EVENING PAPER SAYS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The *Express* says: "There was renewed discussion in financial circles on the question of banks resuming currency payments. As the matter now stands, New York is virtually in disgrace, and must be redeemed from this position at an early day. When the panic started, our banks had $34,000,000 legal-tender notes, but this amount was reduced to $16,000,000 when the "pooling" arrangement commenced, and to $6,500,000 in one week afterwards. Still later, the amount was decreased to $5,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury paid out $12,000,000 legal-tenders for bonds purchased, and over $4,000,000 for other disbursements. Millions of legal-tenders are now locked up in Safe Deposit Companies, old stockings, and mattresses; and nothing but the complete restoration of confidence will empty these hoards. Confidence has been partially restored, but the Clearing-House now stands in the way of completing the last link between the people and the banks.

"An improvement was reported in bank circles to-day, but yet the legal-tenders reported to the Clearing-House are only $6,605,000. What we want is a greater increase than this, which can be accomplished by the banks resuming currency payments. The present system of pooling was gotten up for the benefit of weak banks, especially those paying 4 per cent on deposits. The sound and conservative banks should insist on redeeming New York City from its present false position, and thereby take an important step in the final restoration of confidence."

THE DRAIN OF SPECIE FROM ENGLAND.

The announcement of further shipments of £665,000 from England to America caused considerable comment in banking circles to-day. This thing cannot continue without the Bank of England advancing its rate of discount still higher, which may produce some disturbance at London. In fact, it is the opinion of many that London may yet have to pass through the experience of Vienna and New York in regard to speculative bubbles.

A GREAT GAIN IN LEGAL-TENDERS.

The *Post* reports that the banks gained very largely in legal-tenders—nearly $1,000,000—at the Clearing-House this morning. Banks having the most numerous out-of-town connections also report large receipts of National Bank notes, and this class of currency the banks prefer to have, for it is as good as legal-tenders to pay out over the counter, and cannot be taken away from banks receiving it to be put in the Clearing-House pool.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN AFFAIRS.

Information from up-town merchants is good, and, on the whole, the situation shows a healthy improvement. "The chief danger now," says the *Post*, "is that speculators at the Stock Exchange will jump to conclusions and run prices up, which they did yesterday, and by continuing which they are sure to bring about a relapse. The banks are as yet in no condition to foster speculation, and if any are disposed to, their disposition will, it is believed, be promptly modified by such measures as are deemed necessary by conservative and mercantile banks, which comprise a large majority in the Clearing-House league, which now practically controls each bank."

IN BANKRUPTCY.

E. W. & J. P. Carvers, brokers, went into insolvency to-day. Liabilities, $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Monetary affairs had a healthier tone to-day, currency being more abundant, and good borrowers found less difficulty in obtaining funds than heretofore. The market, however, is far from easy, and high rates are exacted. Call loans are quoted at 10 per cent, and discounts on commercial paper at 15 per cent. Gold fluctuated as usual, opening at 107½, declining to ⅜, advancing to 108¼, and closing at 108⅛. American silver is still quoted at 104 to 108. The merchants here are jubilant over the prospect of early resumption of specie payments.

LABORER'S WAGES REDUCED.

In Jersey, the laborers on the new cut through Bergen Hill were notified yesterday that their daily wages would be reduced from $1.75 to $1.50.

The prospects of a hard winter in Paterson are increasing. The total number of hands thrown out of employment the past two weeks exceeds 2,000. The small dealers supplying necessities for the families of these idle men find great difficulty in meeting their obligations with wholesale houses, and many of them will be ruined unless the workshops speedily resume.

At Lomokin Mills, Chester, Pa., the hands, fifty in number, are working on four days' time, the proprietors preferring this to temporary suspension,—hoping that matters will soon brighten up.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The wages of the employes in the Camden, N. J., woolen mills, have been reduced 20 per cent in consequence of the monetary stringency.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The stringency continues, and there is no change to report in the financial situation. The banks report a little more ease in accommodating customers, but there is no change in the rates, and outside rates are as high as ever. Relief is looked for, however, before many days, and it is generally believed that the many merchants who are now sorely pressed for money will pull through without disaster.

TROUBLE AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

More reports of reduction of mill work in different parts of New England are received to-day.

A partial suspension of the Dover, N. H., shoe factories has taken place.

The Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Company, of Norwich, Conn., has discharged 51 hands, and brought the working time to nine hours a day.

The Taftville Company, of the same place, has given notice that its works will be run but three days a week.

At Baltic, Greenville, and the Falls, short time will be adopted.

The Smithfield Manufacturing Company, of Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, has placed its help on half time.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $360,269,488.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S LOSS.

Ex-President Johnson has made affidavit to his claim for $73,000 against the First National Bank.

WORKMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The stringency in the money market has made necessary the dismissal of many workmen in this city.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—The financial situation is unchanged. Some heavy manufacturers are preparing to discharge a part of their men, and curtail business. Every one expects a dull, hard winter. Probably one-third of the workingmen in the city will be discharged before the 1st of December.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 17.—The panic in Eastern financial circles has in no way affected the business interests of this section up to this time. The banks are doing their usual heavy business, the deposits generally exceeding the withdrawals of funds, and no withdrawals on account of the panic are reported,—all being in a strictly business way. All the shops run their usual quota of hands, and only report it a little harder to make collections, and remittances come in a little slower.

CRESWELL'S SCHEME OF RELIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Postmaster-General Creswell, in a speech here, before the Republican mass-meeting, advanced his ideas of post-office savings banks. He urged that they would supply the only deficiency in the National banking system, by protecting depositors equally with note-holders in times of panic. The people, instead of hoarding money, would deposit it with the Government to be invested in loans, and then again sent into circulation, thus relieving the stringency. The security of depositors would, he said, be based upon the very foundation stones of the Republic, and the Government could use the money in the establishment of a postal telegraph. He conceived the establishment of these two measures to be a part of the duty of the Republican party, and he was confident of their success.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The Clearing-House Association met this afternoon, and, after an animated discussion, concluded to resume currency payment one week from next Monday. The Clearing-House certificates will be withdrawn, at intervals, in amounts of 20 per cent, between now and that date.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—The Mississippi Valley Bank, of this city, resumes currency payment in full to-morrow morning.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 17—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £165,000; £500,000 were withdrawn from the Bank on yesterday for shipment to America. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 4½ per cent. It is generally believed that the rate of discount at the Bank of England will be advanced before Thursday next. Consols for money, 92⅝; on account, 92⅞@92⅞. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 89¼; do '67, 96⅝; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 91⅝. Sugar afloat, 22s 9d@27s.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Rentes, 57f 96½c.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—One hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds sterling withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day, is for shipment to America.

PERSONAL.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Gen. Grant and staff, with Gen. Sherman and other distinguished officers, arrived at 3 p. m. to-day, and, after dinner and reception at the Kennard House, went to the Union Club, where, after a social evening, all left at 10 p. m., via Pittsburgh, for Washington. They are on their way home from the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Toledo.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 17.—Gen. Hastings, lately United States Marshal at Cleveland, O., will soon take up his residence here, having recently purchased the old Gardener property in this city for $15,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Field Still in Doubt.

Iowa Republicans Still Claiming Victory.

Carpenter's Majority Continues to Fall Off.

The Ohio Democrats Claim Their Governor by 869 Majority.

Democratic Majority of 16 in the Assembly.

The Republicans Waiting for Official Returns.

IOWA.

LATEST KNOWN RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

	1873. GOVERNOR.		1872. PRESIDENT.	
	Vale.	Carp.	Greeley.	Grant.
Adair	....	....	211	757
Adams	....	95	245	879
Allamakee	close.		1,331	1,455
Appanoose	....	....	397	1,558
Audubon	....	....	145	184
Benton	1,422	1,733	909	2,510
Black Hawk	....	1,000	808	2,477
Boone	....	100	780	1,414
Bremer	....	....	462	1,490
Buchanan	....	....	863	1,877
Buena Vista	....	....	59	513
Butler	....	....	431	1,433
Calhoun	....	....	95	340
Carroll	....	150	116	410
Cass	....	450	231	998
Cedar	....	500	927	2,225
Cerro Gordo	....	....	169	906
Cherokee	....	200	110	463
Chickasaw	....	....	[illegible]	1,130
Clarke	....	....	482	1,038
Clay	....	....	82	574
Clayton	500	....	2,097	2,298
Clinton	....	75	2,564	3,098
Crawford	....	....	229	420
Dallas	....	....	564	1,620
Davis	close.		1,255	1,582
Decatur	....	150	885	1,283
Delaware	....	....	981	1,880
Des Moines	....	600	2,029	2,501
Dickinson	....	....	51	317
Dubuque	1,000	....	3,360	2,424
Emmet	....	....	68	208
Fayette	....	500	1,005	2,351
Floyd	....	1,000	406	1,620
Franklin	....	....	151	865
Fremont	....	....	1,292	1,251
Greene	....	250	112	740
Grundy	....	....	112	757
Guthrie	....	....	260	988
Hamilton	....	....	219	862
Hancock	....	....	53	188
Hardin	....	....	602	1,789
Harrison	....	100	623	1,150
Henry	....	15	1,242	2,507
Howard	....	150	172	772
Humboldt	....	....	116	403
Ida	....	....	13	82
Iowa	....	100	906	1,493
Jackson	4	....	1,857	1,884
Jasper	1,700	2,050	946	2,847
Jefferson	....	55	1,134	1,705
Johnson	400	....	1,882	2,106
Jones	150	....	1,236	2,287
Keokuk	300	....	1,361	1,856
Kossuth	....	....	119	579
Lee	555	....	2,843	2,907
Linn	....	543	1,445	3,363
Louisa	....	....	715	1,503
Lucas	close.		698	1,117
Lyons	....	....	1	87
Madison	....	....	946	1,758
Mahaska	1,200	....	1,176	2,832
Marion	....	....	1,810	2,240
Marshall	....	1,500	398	2,246
Mills	191	....	683	1,169
Mitchell	....	600	358	1,226
Monona	close.		175	571
Monroe	....	300	855	1,305
Montgomery	....	....	453	987
Muscatine	1,505	1,650	1,422	2,144
Osceola	....	....	9	202
Page	....	500	717	1,408
Palo Alto	....	....	196	249
Plymouth	....	....	141	460
Pocahontas	....	....	69	290
Polk	....	600	1,473	3,031
Pottawattamie	....	100	1,150	1,480
Poweshiek	....	....	557	1,956
Ringgold	....	....	215	804
Sac	....	....	48	305
Scott	1,150	....	2,848	2,369
Shelby	....	....	136	379
Sioux	....	....	117	210
Story	....	....	247	1,401
Tama	....	150	730	1,933
Taylor	....	....	433	1,123
Union	close.		294	798
Van Buren	....	....	1,348	1,866
Wapello	....	200	1,546	2,130
Warren	600	....	791	2,127
Washington	408	....	1,220	2,149
Wayne	....	....	[illegible]	1,215
Webster	....	....	790	1,075
Winnebago	....	....	16	270
Winneshiek	50	....	949	2,047
Woodbury	....	370	430	790
Worth	....	....	39	400
Wright	....	....	65	424
(98)			71,184	131,173

Grant's majority in 1872.................59,989
In 49 counties, 1873, Carpenter ahead.......5,651

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—Sixty counties heard from give Carpenter 9,700 majority. On the Legislative ticket, I estimate, from returns received and yet to come in, that the Anti-Monopolists will have 47 and the Republicans 53 in the Lower House. In four or five counties the official count will be necessary to determine the result. In the Senate the Republicans will have 10 majority. The majority on the State ticket will not exceed 17,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 17.—Returns indicate an increased majority of the Anti-Monopoly ticket in Clayton County. Their Sheriff is elected by 900, and the Representatives by 500 majority.

Winneshiek County—Carpenter receives a majority. The Liberal Representatives are elected. Willett, for the Senate, Republican, probably elected by a small majority.

Allamakee County—Returns incomplete. Both parties claim the majority. Dayton, Republican, is probably returned to the Legislature.

It is conceded that the Anti-Monopoly party have a majority in the Lower House. The result is really encouraging to the Anti-Monopoly party of Iowa.

[To the Associated Press.]

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 17.—According to the returns received, Gov. Carpenter has a majority of 17,600 in sixty-six counties, and Vale 5,399, leaving Carpenter's net majority in these counties at 12,417. In the same counties last year President Grant had a majority of 43,000. The counties yet to be heard from will undoubtedly increase Carpenter's majority no less than 6,000, making the total majority he will receive in the State at least 18,000. Considering that the returns from the heavy Grange-Democratic counties have already been reported, and that the Anti-Monopoly party in other parts of the State is less powerful. It is reasonable to expect that the Governor's majority will be swelled to fully 20,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—There has been much interest in this State for two days to know if the Republican party had really lost the majority of the House, and the control on joint ballot. For a day or two it looked as though it had, but to-night the *State Register* has returns, and the names of 137 of the 150 members of the new Legislature—all of the Senators but one, and eighty-seven of the 100 members of the House. The Senate, according to its summing up, will stand thirty-three straight Republicans, four Independent Republicans, and thirteen anti-Republicans. In the House there will be 47 regular Republicans and 40 opposition. Of the thirteen to hear from, definitely, probably six or seven will be Republican, making the Republican majority in the House three or four. Should this prove to be true, the Republican majority on joint ballot will be 16.

Among the returns to-day it is shown that Conaway, Anti-Monopoly, beats Cooper, Republican, in the Poweshiek and Madison Senatorial District, and Willett, Republican, and not Foust, Liberal, as reported yesterday, is elected in the Winneshiek District. In Keokuk County the Anti-Monopolists elect their candidate for Senator, and in VanBuren, they elect Chase. L. Newton; and, in VanBuren, they elect Chase. It is also sure that they elect their candidate, Thombarg, in the Madison and Dallas District. The only Senatorial District still in doubt is that of Wayne and Monroe, and the Republicans claim the election of Reick.

The *Register* also has full returns on the general vote from 62 counties. In these, Carpenter's majority over Vale is 13,656. Should his majority, as compared with 1871, decide in the same ratio in the counties not definitely reported, his total majority will be about 24,500. The best judges put it now at 23,000.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 17.—A special from Columbus late to-night says the election returns as yet are of a very unsatisfactory character, and it is impossible to state definitely who will be the next Governor. The Democratic State Committee, from their returns received from 82 counties, official, and guesses as to the other six counties, now claim Allen's election by 863 majority. There is considerable doubt as to the balance of the State ticket, but the Chairman of the Democratic Committee is of opinion that the Democrats have also elected their State ticket, with the exception of Whitman for Supreme Judge and Wilson for Comptroller. They also claim 16 majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly. The Republicans do not give up the ship as yet, and claim that nothing but full official returns can definitely decide the question as to who is elected. The Democrats hold a jollification meeting to-morrow night, at which William Allen and others will speak.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—A mistake has been found in the count of Cuyahoga County returns of Tuesday's election, whereby it appears that Stow, Democrat, for Representative, is defeated by Holt, Liberal Republican, by 15 majority. This makes the delegation of this county to the House of Representatives three Republicans, one Liberal, and one Democrat.

INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—Slaughter, Republican candidate for Judge in the Third Judicial District, Indiana, composed of Jackson, Washington, and Harrison Counties, is elected by 49 majority over Emerson.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Later returns indicate that McKinstry, Independent, for Supreme Court Judge, is elected by about 5,000 majority, which figures will not be materially changed by the returns to come in.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ELECTION FARCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Age, Oct. 16.

Another farce was enacted in Philadelphia yesterday under the name of an election. The elective franchise was outraged. The ballot-box was debauched. Rounders plied their trade unmolested. Repeaters practiced their calling in all the wards. Gangs of men were piloted from division to division, in one instance by a "ring" candidate for the Legislature, and voted upon names given them by their employers. Well-known citizens were personated by loafers and vagabonds, and when the fact was pointed out to the "ring" officers they disregarded the information and insulted those who sought to prevent illegal votes from being polled. All day, in parts of the city, this disreputable game was carried out by the "ring" officials. They had been instructed how to act, and promised immunity from all consequences by those in authority. Thus emboldened, they first stuffed the ballot-box, and then falsified the returns to make them run in the same dirty and corrupt rute. This is no political declamation. The farce is over, and we state facts known to all intelligent men in this city, no matter what their political opinions. They know the vote and returns of yesterday do not represent the true division of parties in this city. All this work was accomplished under the operations of the Registry act, a measure concocted by the "ring" for the purpose of robbing the people of their votes, and which they refused to annul when petitioned to do so by scores of respectable men of their own party. Elliot and his gang knew the worth of the Registry act on election day. They tested it yesterday to the utmost, and the result is the return of the whole "ring" city and county ticket by a heavy majority. The "ring" candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer were also returned as having large majorities in the city. What do sober, thinking men of Philadelphia, men who have something at stake in its local government, think of the farce of yesterday? It is now demonstrated that the ballot is a mockery; that elections have no meaning in this city. They are a part of the "ring" machinery, and managed as all other movements of that corrupt body are, to suit a few men. And upon this system depend the property and personal rights of citizens of Philadelphia. They have no voice in the management of local affairs. They are set aside at the polls. They are allowed to declare who shall rule the city. Are they content? That is all we have to say at this time in reference to the "ring" farce in this city yesterday.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Session of the Senatorial Committee in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Senatorial Transportation Committee met at noon to-day, Senator Windom in the Chair.

A pamphlet was presented by Mr. Robert A. Cheesebrough upon inland transportation, suggesting the keeping of the canal open for navigation during the winter season through the agency of artificial heat.

Emerson Foote, one of the Directors and principal owners of the Steam Cable Towing Company, appeared and gave the results of the working of his Company during the summer.

Benjamin P. Baker, Chairman of the Cheap Transportation Committee, of this city, followed Foote. He indorsed the proposition of Cobb, given yesterday, regarding the building of elevators. Our warehouses, if their capacity were increased 100 per cent, would be ample to store all the grain arriving here. With the warehouses perfected, and lighterage good, trains could be unloaded by elevators in fifteen minutes. Our facilities for handling tobacco are as good as those of any other city in the Union. The handling of cotton has not improved for thirty years, the greatest evil being the loss by stealing, on account of the many hands it passes through in transit from the wharf to the warehouse. Our docks are in a wretched condition. They should all be covered, and the blocking up by teams be obviated.

Robert Taylor read a letter upon the terminal facilities of railroads. It advised that iron buildings should be built with inclined tracks leading to the top floor, upon which cars could be run and quickly unloaded. Cooling and drying apparatus should be adjacent, to cool and dry grain heated or dampened by its journey. Grain should be inspected on the cars by the Chicago standard, and a New York certificate of inspection and warehouse receipt would satisfy any buyer. Such warehouses would encourage direct shipments to this port, and warehouse receipts would pass current on Wall street. Warehouses should be built at intervals along the river front, and an elevated railway encircling the city for the moving of freight ought to be built. Sheds for the storage of cotton should be built at some isolated place out of danger from fire, and means be taken to prevent loss by stealing.

At the conclusion of Taylor's letter, the Committee took a recess.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Free Colored People Petition the Government to Accord Them Equal Civil Rights with the Indians—Arrest of a United States Officer.

PARSONS, Kan., Oct. 17.—The colored residents of the Indian Territory, formerly slaves of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees, have recently held a convention at Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, at which they adopted a memorial to Congress asking for equal rights in the Territory with the Indians, and to secure and protect them in such rights. They ask for the sectionizing of lands and organization of a Territorial Government, such as the Indians agreed to in the treaty of 1866, and advocated by Col. Boudinot. A delegation was appointed to visit Washington to carry out the views of the Convention. The colored people claim to number 15,000 out of the 50,000 producing population of the Indian Territory, and to raise by their labor eight-tenths of the productions of the Territory.

Much excitement exists in the Cherokee Nation owing to the arrest of Superintendent Beck by the Cherokee authorities for acting as one of the United States Marshal's posse in the notorious Going-Snake affray. It is believed to be their intention to murder Beck in order to intimidate all others from responding to the call of the United States Marshal for the arrest of desperadoes in the Indian country.

MAYOR MEDILL.

What He Saw at the British Museum.

Rare Books and Manuscripts—Antique Jewelry—Ancient Statuary.

The Museum-Library—Some Advice to the Directors of the Chicago Library—The Financial Crisis.

[The following letter was received from Mr. Medill by one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, but will be generally read with interest:]

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I arrived here a week ago, in good health and spirits, barring the depressing effect of the American financial news. We have industriously devoted the past eight days to sight-seeing, and we are just beginning to get some conception of this gigantic, unparalleled city. The weather has been exceptionally fine, resembling an Illinois "Indian-summer" sky and sun; neither too hot nor too cold; between a haze and a fog, with the sun shining mildly through the light mist and smoke.

Monday and to-day (Wednesday) I devoted to the British Museum. Monday a. m. I spent among the

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

in the great hall containing the library of George III. and George IV. and the great Grenville Library, donated to the Museum, together with the immense additions made thereto during the past forty years. I cannot undertake to name the rare things I saw, but will mention a few. I saw the Mazarine Bible, from the press of Guttenberg and Faust, dated Mentz, 1455, believed to be the first copy ever printed on movable types. It was beautifully executed and illuminated. I saw scores of printed books bearing date before 1475; an original copy of the "Tales of Caunterburye," by Chaucer, 1476—only one other copy in existence. I saw a copy of the first edition of Columbus' letter or record of his discovery of America, written eight months thereafter, printed in Latin, in Rome, 1493. I saw a copy of Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," London, 1597,—first edition. Just look at the date! Also, of "King Lear," 1608,—first edition,—and "Merry Wives of Windsor,"—first edition, 1619. Also, a copy of the first collected edition of Shakspeare's plays, 1623; all bequeathed by David Garrick. I also saw Shakspeare's autograph to a deed for the purchase of a piece of land, and a mighty poor specimen of penmanship it was. I saw the manuscript contract of Milton and his publisher for "Paradise Lost," and Milton's signature thereto. Some of the English manuscripts date back to A. D. 623. There is also to be seen the Bull of Pope Leo X., conferring on Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith." There were letters in French written by William the Conqueror. There were autograph letters of all the noted historical characters,—as Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Earls, authors, composers, orators, poets, statesmen, Generals, Admirals, etc., produced by Great Britain and Europe for a thousand years past. I was perfectly bewildered with the multitude of them. I saw the original manuscript of the New Testament—"Codex Alexandrian," of A. D. 450, in Greek, on parchment. I believe there are only two older copies extant,—one in the Vatican and one in St. Petersburg. I saw the Parliamentary records since William the Conqueror, and the original Magna Charta extorted from King John (it was nearly faded out). But I weary you with the enumeration.

The afternoon I devoted to the galleries containing specimens of natural history, and a portion of the collection of

ANTIQUITIES,

including the ancient coins and jeweled ornaments. Some of the coins dated back to the early days of Greece. No jewelry store in London or Paris can equal in design or beauty these specimens of jewelry. Indeed, the modern ones are mere imitations of those of Greece and Rome.

This afternoon was devoted to the

ANCIENT STATUARY,

which fills a dozen great halls, some of them 200 by 50 feet. The collection of "Elgin Marbles" from Athens is immense. I never formed any conception of sculpture before. It is almost a lost art to the moderns. They cannot even copy the originals, much less conceive originals to compare with those produced by little Greece. The collection from Egypt is prodigious,—whole shiploads of works of art in marble and granite (jet-black granite) and marble of various colors. The Egyptian statuary exceeds that of Greece in size, running into the super-colossal, and all of it is constructed or cast after a peculiar type, as shown in pictures. The Greek statuary is bold, graceful, faithful to life, wonderful. But nearly all of the specimens, thousands in number, are more or less broken or defaced—some of them mere fragments. Vandals and barbarians made sad havoc with them.

I came away both days so tired that limbs, eyes, and brain ached, and I was one big ache from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. I tell you it is the hardest kind of work, this thing of sight-seeing, if one goes at it determined to find out things, and look deeper than the surface or guide-book descriptions. (I never look at the latter.)

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

contains over 1,000,000 volumes, and as many manuscripts and pamphlets. The main reading-room is circular, like the Chicago Tank, but ten times as large, being 140 feet in diameter by the same in height,—being, in fact, a vast dome, or bowl. It contains 100,000 of the most-used and called-for volumes, but none of the rare and curious old books. There are stalls or seats and desks for, perhaps, 500 readers, and they are mostly full continually. Here the books and magazines are made, and half these readers I saw were authors. No books are loaned out, or allowed to be taken out of the building. The books are arranged on the shelves very much as in the Boston and Washington Libraries. The guide complained of the error of having the rooms too high, and of the enormous amount of ladder-work for the servants in fetching and replacing books. In the new rooms the shelves are not more than 8 or 9 feet high; but the aisles have iron gratings, so that you can see up two or three stories and down as many. In fact, the aisles are simply gridirons. Two or three copies of all copyrighted books must be given to the Grand Library.

When I looked around at this stupendous collection of literature,

OUR POOR LITTLE NEST-EGG

of a library in Chicago shrank into insignificance; and, even when the old Post-Office is filled with volumes it will hold no more than one of these long halls. But then it must not be forgotten that the British Museum Library is the work of a century, supported by the Government, aided by the aristocracy and scholarship of the nation; and that it is in continual receipt of the finest and rarest private libraries in Europe, bequeathed to it by the deceased owners.

The Library Board pay the highest price for everything rare or valuable. The annual endowment for the whole Museum is

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS;

so it is no wonder that the collection is so remarkable and immense. For the "Elgin Marbles" alone, £35,000 was paid (that was for about a quarter of what is now called by that name).

COMPLETE SETS OF VALUABLE PERIODICALS.

By the way, I happened to remark that Mr. Hoyne presented our library with a complete set of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the Librarian said that sets were now quite rare, and could not be had except at a high price. And it now occurs to me that I saw in Blanchard's map and old-book store, Clark street, near Monroe, a complete set of *Blackwood*, a set, I think, of the *Westminster* and of the *Quarterly*, which were offered at an absurdly low price. I would advise you to see if they are yet for sale, and, if so, to urge the Board to purchase them at once. Had I the money to spare, I would buy and present them to the Library. Your Board will never get them so cheap again. I have looked through some of the old book-stores in London, but can find no complete sets of either of those publications. I consider them very valuable acquisitions.

I would like to stay in London a month longer, but the weather will soon be bad, and I think I must leave in a week or ten days for Paris, and there settle the family down somewhere for the winter.

THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE

in the "States" greatly distresses me. Were I home now, I should not think of going abroad. Still, as at present informed, I do not think it advisable to return in a panic. But I confess that, when I heard that the Union National and four other Chicago National Banks had suspended, it gave me cold chills. The names of the last two have not been telegraphed. The dispatches received here of the American fiscal crisis are provokingly meagre; yet that news furnishes the chief topic of the British papers and public, and has caused great uneasiness on this Island and the Continent, with some disturbance of credits and values, and great fears of worse. When I first heard of the collapse of Jay Cooke, I had just commenced a long letter to THE TRIBUNE about Ireland; but I could not go on with it. I took in the situation at a glance, and saw that it was the premonitory symptom of the big earthquake and tidal waves to follow. I have seen and known, for a year or more, that things were rotten financially, as well as politically and morally, in America; and that we were approaching a repetition of the experience of 1857, and would soon "shoot Niagara," as Carlyle would call it. But the hurricane came a year or two sooner than I anticipated. It will do good, and is needed to purify the moral atmosphere. Bankruptcy and hard times will promote piety and honesty. Respectfully yours,

J. MEDILL.

THE ARCHITECTS.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention of the American Institute.

The Convention of the American Institute of Architects met again yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Boyington in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Professional Practice was taken up, and was discussed at great length, the points involved being of interest to architects alone. The only material alteration made in the schedule of prices was to drop the word "adopted" and substitute "indorsed by the Institute."

After a recess for dinner, the consideration of the same subject was resumed, and it was decided that architects should be allowed to make an additional charge for alterations, proportioned to the amount of time and services rendered.

Mr. Blow concluded the reading of the report of the Committee on Mansard Roofs, taking up the subject of extinguishing incipient flames, especially in roofs. The head of the London Fire Department had reported that the trouble in this country was the defective arrangements for putting out incipient fires. The Committee recommend stand-pipes, and for the upper floor sprinklers. So far as looks are concerned, the Committee decidedly approved of Mansards. Nothing better could be used to make them safe than iron rafters, laths, etc.

A paper by Mr. Tinsley, on Fire-Proof Construction, was also read. According to him, the great exemption from fires in French and Italian cities was not so much due to the free use of plaster-of-paris, and other non-combustible materials, as to the fact that fires were so promptly dealt with. Less fuel was used abroad, and there was more care about flues, pipes, etc. A variety of detailed recommendations to secure safety in the construction of chimneys were then given.

After passing the customary votes of thanks, the Convention adjourned.

In the evening the delegates sat down to a banquet at the Pacific Hotel, which proved an enjoyable affair.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

LYMAN, Ford Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Reading your articles on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad fraud, I am much interested in the statement you make of the higher transactions of the Company; but there are some things you have not told of yet. I am a resident of Lyman; was a non-resident when the township voted $25,000 bonds to the railroad; was dissatisfied about it at first, but now think it convenient to have a station at hand. But about the construction, as it came to my knowledge:

A gentleman named Megill, of Clinton, had the contract of grading the road at 35 cents per cubic yard. This he sub-let to another man named Brown, for 27 cents per yard, who in turn sub-let it to other small contractors by the mile, at 16, 14, and as low as 12 cents per yard. As many as five or six persons had contracts in this locality, who, as soon as they came on, sent their runners over the country to get every team they could to come to work, and to secure boarding-places for their workmen. These runners met with great success, either from the railroad feeling or the big promised wages, which it was quite evident they could not begin to pay at the low rate they had undertaken the work. Soon nearly every team was on the road, and every house filled with boarders; women-folks were working day and night, in expectation of their reward. The work went on, every one earning lots of money, till at last it came to a finish, when all had their accounts made up, which they were quite ready for, owing to the loss of crops the preceding year, and every one having large store-bills to pay for goods (as railroad-laborers are not to be boarded for nothing). Here they assembled day after day, waiting for the contractors to come with their money; but they never put in an appearance; and of all men that ever had the blues, these creditors were the bluest. Some few followed the contractors up and got something out of them. Others had them arrested; but a flaw in the indictment always gave them release,—the plaintiff parties having to pay costs, and being glad to get off at that. I was told the liabilities in this township amounted to $9,000. So, when the farmers did their work for nothing, and boarded the workmen, who got nothing but their board, you can figure up what the grading cost. I believe it was quite profitable to the construction-ring. When they were surfacing, they could not get a man boarded, but had to keep an engine and flat-cars to carry the workmen out from Gilman and back every evening. Then came on the locating of the station, as it was one of the terms of the bonds to have one. Two parties got to contending for it,—one on Section 11, and the other on Section 21. The first named had a very handsome place, with grove and pond, where the water-tank stands; the other had nothing whatever to recommend it. The railroad-officials stood between them for some time, and smiled on one to spur on the other, as it was money he wanted. The party on 21 made up the biggest pile, and there stands the station (Roberts). If our railroad-debt is to be levied on the whole State, we may be benefited by it; but I don't believe it is fair or just to have other people pay the debt we contracted for the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield.

But there is another road, through the south part of the county, by Paxton, which is not worth 5 cents to any one in this township, and much less to those north of us. To this we have to pay some $10,000, and interest thereon, as our share of the county-subscription. I should wish that those who voted it on to us should be made to pay it themselves. If the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Company can lease the road, it is the best thing they can do, as the earnings would pay nothing. The towns and counties will never get any return for their subscription. I for one would cheerfully give up mine if there was anything coming to us; we would only get cheated out of it. I only want them to keep their cars running, and carry freight as low as other roads.

I may have made some misstatements, and, therefore, leave this open for correction. Reference, M. C. Pierce, "or any other man" in

LYMAN.

The Butterfield-Howe Elopement.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, Oct. 15.

The pursuit of J. G. Butterfield has resulted in a positive assurance that, accompanied by Mrs. Howe whom he met at Chicago, he has taken passage for Europe. His liabilities, it is now said, exceed $40,000, of which $10,000, owing to the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee, is fully secured by a mortgage upon his real estate, and some $4,000 or $5,000 more was secured by chattel mortgage. The unsecured liabilities are to farm hands and the personal friends from whom or by whose indorsement he borrowed money. The extent to which he borrowed from officers and employes of the Sioux City Road with whom he had been associated is only explainable by the high esteem in which he was held. His victims had such confidence in him, from their intimate knowledge of the man, that they were the last to believe the stories started by his flight.

In the whole there are two facts not to his discredit. These are, that he sent the sum of $800 to his deserted wife, which she received while in New Hampshire; and that he sent to Mr. Dunbar, formerly in the engineer's office of the St. P. & S. C. Road, a sum of money sufficient to make up his deficiency to the Corning and Depew estate, and designated for that purpose.

Before leaving St. Paul Mr. Butterfield had shaved off the fine whiskers which would have served to identify him anywhere. He probably had enough money when he left New York to last him a few years in Europe, but not enough to account for half his large liabilities. The major part of his debts were evidently the result of unfortunate speculations.

We understand an attempt is being made to obtain authority to pursue him in Europe, but do not learn that any charge can be brought against him which would secure his extradition.

WASHINGTON.

Grant on Finance—His Postal Bank and Silver Fractional Currency.

Richardson as a Counterfeiter—He Emits Forty-four Millions of Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1873.

When the oracle said that he should be the King who first saw the sun rise on a certain day, and a slave, turning his back to the sun, saw its earliest beams glint a spire, all the people cried out: "Who was wise enough to give the slave that advice, for he is the young chap we were looking for?"

So do we want to know

WHO GAVE PRESIDENT GRANT

all those deep meditations on the currency, the other day. The Agent of the Associated Press is not wont to write out things so sharply and sequentially. The President does not use that rarity of Saxon. Who told him how to jump? For there are a good many propositions in the talk, and it is reassuring, like the news we get of gold shivering irresolutely between 6 and 9 premium, and breadstuffs and cotton running over at the measure, just as Europe is standing, like Oliver Twist, and surprising our Bumble Administration with the plea for "more."

The President is put down as saying that the late panic was the alarm-roll to call the nation to specie payments, and compel a requisite and o'erpostponed shrinkage of values. Spanish currency was ready to hand for us in native silver, already produced beyond our needs in Nevada, Utah, and Idaho; and he might have added that it is the most coveted coinage by the Asiatics,—in particular the Chinese, who send home their accumulations in milled silver dollars. The paper-currency of the country is at par with silver already, and the President thinks that we can put above $200,000,000 of silver coin in motion where it will do the most good. This advice, to be good for anything, ought to get to the miners.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

as far as he has got along, are a National Postal Bank, to monopolize deposits, and pay 4 per cent for them; while the regular National Banks shall be debarred from paying any interest whatever to depositors; and shall also lose their advantage, as at present, over State and private banks, of circulation, by the repeal of the clause taxing such circulation. We presume this to be his meaning by "a free banking law, with the same protection to bill-holders as now," unless he also means the right to dispose of the circulation of collapsed private and State banks, just as broken National Banks may sell their notes. Just at this point, the Chief Magistrate seems to have got too much greens in his refreshment. A little mint is a dangerous thing, as Mr. Linderman will know when the hardy polygamists of Utah besiege him with their silver pigs.

The President, besides, wants the National Banks to keep their reserve in gold, transmuting it, little by little, from paper into specie; but, as a precautionary step, it would be well to make more efficient the provision requiring them to have a greenback reserve. This is the weakness of our National Banks. They evade the reserve clause,—as, for example, the First National of Washington City, which the Examiner yesterday found all right and well guarded with a reserve, but which breaks to-day, and, presto! the reserve is gone.

AMASA WALKER,

in his admirable book upon "The Science of Wealth," stated this disobedience as follows:

"The National Banks, unlike the State banks, are compelled by law to keep on hand a certain proportion of lawful money to their circulation and deposits. In the larger cities, which are specified, this proportion is fixed at 25 per cent; in all other places, at 15. Under the State systems, there was no legal obligation on the banks to keep any specie whatever, except in a few cases, as in Louisiana, and (recently) in Massachusetts, and one or two other States. But this provision in regard to the National Banks is practically, to a great extent, only a nominal matter, because the law provides that 'Bank balances (due from one bank to another) shall be deemed to be lawful money;' and, therefore, as these balances may be created fictitiously for the very purpose, the clause obliging the banks to keep a certain proportion of 'lawful money' with which to redeem their notes is nearly a nullity. However real these bank-balances may be, they are not specie; but, as we have before shown, constitute the most dangerous and explosive element of a mixed currency. The Merchants' Bank of Baltimore has a balance against the Chemical Bank, New York, for $20,000. The latter bank has a balance against the Globe Bank, Boston, for $20,000. The Globe has a balance against the Merchants' Bank, Baltimore, for $20,000. Here is $60,000 in this circle, which is to be reckoned as equal to so much specie or lawful money. . . . So far from giving strength, every banker knows that these balances are a cause of weakness and peril in time of panic."

THE REISSUE ALREADY DONE.

It is hard to see the consistency of the President's views when he says that he will recommend the reissue of the $44,000,000 of legal-reserves, and yet believes that specie-payments have about come to pass. To water out the currency full 5 per centum is simply to recede five steps in the hundred from the specie-base. And if, as the President's argument seems to show by his inclination, specie-resumption would be a good thing, his logic and his intention fall afoul of each other. See how the two great men in the Administration harmonize on the same day. President Grant said to the Associated Press man, to quote his words:

"The President said he had thought much on the subject, and, if he were now engaged in writing up his annual message to Congress, he should recommend positive authority to reissue the $44,000,000 of reserve."

But Secretary Richardson remarked as follows to the New York *Herald* man: "I would as strenuously oppose a bill for permanently increasing the legal-tender circulation above the present standard, as I would a bill for permanently fixing it at $356,000,000."

Mr. Richardson also made the important confession, that he had not the least doubt but

$10,000,000 OR $15,000,000

of the Government issue had been destroyed or mislaid since legal-tenders were first circulated. Who could have destroyed his own money to such an extent?—for $15,000,000 represents about one-twenty-fifth of all the legal-tenders. Richardson also shows that the President's vision of specie-payments is somewhat illusory, as we must pay the interest on the public debt in coin, and the customs-duties amount to little more than this annual interest. Richardson holds that the $44,000,000 of reserves belong to his cash credit, and, having advised the President not to put them out, proposes to use them himself. The Treasury of the United States has proceeded just like the banks, which by agreement, made certified checks, which they could not cash, currency, and to that degree exceeded their legitimate circulation. Mr. Richardson has drawn about $4,000,000 out of a fund of retired notes which some public men hold to have no legal existence.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

The existence of this $44,000,000 of legal-tenders is in itself a curious matter. Does it exist as money when Congress ordered it to be retired? This involves the question as to how the money gets its existence. The Constitution gives Congress alone the right to borrow money, to coin it, provide against counterfeiting the securities which sustain it, and says that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. When Congress instructed the Secretary to retire $44,000,000, did it mean merely to take the money in out of the wet, or to put an end to it? If the money was to be extinguished, how can the Secretary make any more? If it was to be set aside, what clause in the law permitted him to exercise discretion over it? But he says that he must have have it, and gives a good many pressing reasons therefor, which do not seem to be found in any part of his instructions in the act of Congress aforesaid. For, look you, while the President tells the Associated Press man that he should recommend to Congress, if they were in session just now, that they give him positive authority to reissue this large reserve, Mr. Richardson is already using it without waiting for Congress. Here, then, is a strain of authority which some people will indorse, some denounce, and the greater part be indifferent about; but a Congress understanding its supremacy, such as we have had in past times, would hardly fail to put Mr. Richardson on record for disobedience. Take the entire history of this issue, and it will show an amount of involution and crawfishing worse than Macbeth's when his wife took him to task for "letting I dare not wait upon I would."

First, the speculators, etc., beseech the President and Richardson to put out these legal-tender reserves, just as was done for a mean purpose prior to the fall-elections of 1872. The President and his Secretary, who had meantime grown more scrupulous, replied, according to the Associated Press reporter, that "they could not violate their constitution." After this display of moral heroism they come home, and find that they must violate their constitution any way, willy-nilly. And their constitution has been violated to the extent of putting out from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, which some good critics held not to be lawful money of the realm.

THE CAUSE

of this mortifying business is to be found in the great Boutwellian feat of paying off the whole national debt so as to have a good quotation for the stump when the Pennsylvania Dutchmen are to be appealed to. Mr. Richardson, after the manner of Boutwell, was selling gold in order to get a large currency-balance in hand with which to buy bonds and extinguish another installment of the debt. This currency-balance was made up of the same kind of money as constituted the $44,000,000 reserve above mentioned,—that is, legal-tenders, and not National-Bank notes. The uses of legal-tenders are somewhat broader than the uses of National-Bank notes. The legal-tender is the Government's own dishonored promise to redeem the note at the counter of the Treasury. The National-Bank note is a circulating certificate that the bank which promises to redeem it in legal-tenders has deposited bonds in the Treasury sufficient to insure its being good. Thus you can see that there might be a greater pressure at a given time for legal-tenders than for National-Bank notes. There are about $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes and fractional currency; while, of National-Bank notes, there are said to be no more than $380,000,000. Secretary Richardson had

HELPED CREATE THE STRINGENCY

in currency by hoarding an unusually large balance. When the panic struck the country, he tried his interference-theory of Government on a prodigious scale, and let off from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of legal-tenders, expecting to smash the panic, and, like the celebrated Secretary of the nursery-book, put in his thumb, and pull out a plum, and say, what a good boy am I. The Government had trifled with its own terrors on so many frivolous occasions that this unparalleled release of currency had no effect, although President Grant says about it that—

"The aid recently rendered in the purchase of an unusually large number of bonds was not so much real as moral. The fact is, the money-corporations of the country had become stampeded, and in turn startled and stampeded the whole country. Had not the Treasury seemed to aid them in some way, the fright would have become more fatal."

This is a queer sentence, considering that the general impression is, that Mr. Richardson not only failed to accomplish anything, but added to the panic by his failure, as the country looked on horrified to see that the $20,000,000 had no more effect than so much gun-wad. Government cannot put an end to a well-founded general apprehension by any gymnastics. The great pile of currency which the performer drew out of his sleeve, followed the rest of it into the stockings of old women and into the wallets of old curmudgeons. And, when he had fired all the great balance away, the immediately-succeeding stringency in his legal-tenders led to such serious needs that Mr. Richardson had to create without law $44,000,000 of counterfeit legal-tenders, of which he has spent several millions in meeting the daily obligations of the Government. This is one of the effects of

MANUFACTURING THUNDER.

First, the Government must buy its bonds, which nobody wants to dispose of, and which are to-day quoted higher than gold, not only for a sinking-fund as the law provides, but to continue the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Dutch country about the wonderful Administration which can pay off so much debt. To buy the bonds, the Government insensibly helps the stringency in the currency; for Mr. Richardson says that "I do not remember a time since the beginning of this Administration when the currency-balance was as large as at the beginning of the present financial trouble." It is one thing to help make the panic, and another thing to try to stop it with the same money. The Secretary thought that, if he could fling his great currency-balance back amongst the people from whom he had gradually and imperceptibly sneaked it away, he could show his power, and also avert the calamity. An act of government will seldom arrest a general epidemic like a monetary panic, and Mr. Richardson has brought up with an act of usurpation,—that is, emitting money without warrant of law, which has always been held to be the gravest kind of usurpation. He now goes a step further, and naively tells the *Herald* reporter to write as follows:

"If, in the course of a few days, the announcement of the daily Treasury balance should show a currency-balance of $20,000,000 or $22,000,000, and no apparent increase in the circulation of legal-tenders, the public need not be alarmed; for Secretary Richardson holds that he has the right to place the whole, or any portion, of the $44,000,000 to his cash credit, and announce, as usual, the exact amount of legal-tenders outstanding."

Here we have another step in the interference-theory of government. First, a necessity is created for more legal-tenders; second, several millions of money, not legally in existence, are applied to this necessity; and third, when the Secretary, like our friend Macbeth, resolves that "Things bad begun may make themselves strong by ill," he coolly puts the whole $44,000,000 which Congress had retired, to his credit.

THE MORAL EFFECT.

There are plenty of people in the country ready to indorse, on the ground of expediency, acts like the above; and, little by little, the nice responsibility of the coordinate parts of the Government is lost sight of in this way. Congress forfeits the respect of the people by Credit-Mobilier and back-pay legislation; and the Executive part of the Government undertakes to make laws as well as to administer them.

The trouble with our Treasury and its management is the constant endeavor to do too many things. There is no great call to be paying off the national debt, except from the chief motive of political popularity. The national debt of the United States is the best investment for mankind, being negotiated for the largest human purposes, borne by a people intelligent, industrious, and powerful, and backed by a Continent whose surprising resources continue to be the marvel of the age. There are evils as to this debt, for no national debt is a blessing; but to meet the interest upon it is not a hard thing to do, and it is all that mankind asks us to do. Mr. Boutwell, who is the author of the present financial system, was beset with all the narrow and provincial prejudices which it was hoped the Americans were losing; and amongst these was the idea that it was somehow dangerous and belittling to have

FOREIGNERS HOLDING OUR BONDS.

There are some men in the country who go about saying that it will be a happy day for America when she will never import any article of manufacture or luxury; but such a consummation would be the destruction of civilization, and not to the benefit of the selfish nation which would keep it in view. There is not a good reason of any kind why we should not sell our bonds to foreigners. We are now at work with Syndicates, and all the modern gag-words which cover financial recalling, seeking to re-fund, at great expense, our public debt in Europe. We might have disposed of a very large portion of it at a low rate of interest originally, but it suited the statesmanship of the time to pay high rates and have the debt held at home. The Confederate Government had more shrewdness, and promptly put its debt on the European market,—thereby making a friend of every man who took part of the investment. When the war closed at last, the Europeans lost the money. The most steady and reliable nation in Europe—by which I mean the English—exhibit no uneasiness as to their public debt, which amounts to about $4,000,000,000 or nearly double our own. It has not been decreased to any considerable degree since 1815, and most of it was incurred, like ours, by war with one rival. The persons who hold American bonds desire them to be a permanent investment, and do not think, as Mr. Boutwell set forth in one of his financial productions, that short bonds will meet with the readiest sale. A long loan is more in request in great money-centres than a mere call-loan. If the Treasury Department would cease straining every point to get the monthly huzza which greets its statement of another million wiped out, it would not now be publishing in its statement $44,000,000 of legal-tender balance which Congress never authorized.

GATH.

Liquor in Vermont.

From the Rutland Globe.

"Do you know of any liquor being sold in Montpelier, of your own personal knowledge?" "Yes," bluffly responded the Colonel; "I have sold liquor to eight of that jury that sit before you!" The prosecution told him he could go, although he was ready to answer further on the subject.

—The Laramie *Sentinel* sends up this Macedonian cry: "There is a fearful and terrible scarcity of girls in this country, not only for 'cooking purposes,' but we know lots of young men who would be willing to take them 'raw,' and for life at that."

THE COUNCIL.

A Meeting Which Resulted in Nothing But Talk.

Ald. McGrath Makes a Nuisance of Himself, as Usual.

Statement of Architect Tilley Concerning the "Eureka" Plan.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Acting-Mayor Bond in the Chair, and present Ald. Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Schaffner, Cannon, Woodman.

Ald. Dixon moved, in view of the small attendance, that the Council adjourn.

Ald. Cullerton said he could not understand the reason for the motion. At the regular meeting the gentleman moved an adjournment until Friday evening.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion was defeated.

Ald. Cullerton introduced a resolution calling on the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on Union place. Passed.

He also introduced a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to make a temporary loan of $20,000 for sewerage purposes. He spoke in favor of building sewers in the Seventh Ward, which, he claimed, was the filthiest ward in the city.

Ald. Quirk was in favor of amending the resolution by making the loan $300,000. He believed the city would make money by letting sewerage contracts now instead of waiting until spring. If the city discharged its thousands of employes, it would be compelled to support them and their families during the winter. The citizens would never object to taxation for sewerage and water-pipes.

Ald. Dixon insisted on the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Schaffner spoke against its reference.

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Pickering moved to adjourn. Lost.

Ald. Richardson presented a petition of property-owners in the blocks surrounding the Court-House square, asking the Council not to adopt a plan for a City-Hall that provides for corner entrances. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A communication from the Board of Underwriters was read, notifying the Council that James Ayars, Jr., had been elected to fill the vacancy of Fire Commissioner occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Davis. Referred.

Ald. Schaffner said he saw that quite a number of Aldermen, the Chair included, wished to get through business as soon as possible. As there was little to do, he moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost,—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Ald. McGrath said at the meeting on Oct. 10, 1873, the plan known as "Eureka" was adopted. Since then he had heard a great deal about reconsidering the vote, and that they had been requested to leave the Council chamber. He was greatly opposed to this plan, the charge having been made that it would bankrupt the county and city, and cost $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. He believed it would. The people of Cook County were opposed to the action of the Council in reference to the selection of the plan and in commencing to build a Court-House immediately. A building had been provided for the Recorder's office. The rules required that a motion to reconsider, together with a second thereto, must come from a member voting in the majority. He contended that those rules did not bind the present Council. He moved that the vote by which the plan "Eureka" was adopted be reconsidered.

The Chair said Ald. McGrath knew well that the Chair could not entertain any such motion.

Ald. McGrath did not know why he should not.

Ald. Schaffner, on rising to second the motion, said he was agreeably surprised by the course of Ald. McGrath. The Council had adopted no rules, and he believed that the motion was entirely in order. The Tilley plan met with general disfavor, and it was the duty of the Council to reconsider its vote and allow the matter of building a Court-House to rest for awhile until the people were better able to build it.

The Chair stated that he could not entertain the motion, because, whether acting under the rules or not, a member voting in the minority had never, according to parliamentary procedure, moved to reconsider; and, in addition to this, a motion to reconsider must be made on the same evening.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Board of Public Works be instructed not to let contracts for the building of a Court-House without further orders from the Council. He wanted to know if the motion was in order.

The Chair said it certainly was.

Ald. McGrath appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair refused to allow the appeal.

Ald. McGrath said he would see whether he would not.

Ald. Cullerton said the present rules of the Council had guided the body ever since its convening in December last.

Ald. Dixon said all the rulings of the Council were illegal, if the rules were what Ald. McGrath claimed—of no account.

Ald. McGrath moved as an amendment to Ald. Schaffner's motion, that the Board of Public Works be instructed to employ a competent architect to prepare such plans as they may deem proper for the building of the city's portion of the new Court-House, and submit the same to this Council for adoption or rejection.

Ald. McGennis said this was not a proper motion to make in view of the action of the Council, nor was Ald. Schaffner's. The plan had been adopted with a proviso which rendered the action of the Council void, if, as Ald. McGrath had said, the cost would be greater than his estimate. He did not care whose plan was adopted, but the Council had taken their action, and the tax-payers were protected.

Ald. Quirk asked how the cost of the building was to be verified.

Ald. McGennis asked how any estimates were verified.

Ald. Schaffner wanted Ald. McGrath to withdraw his amendment, but the Alderman wouldn't think of it. When he built a house he employed his own architect, and the city ought to do the same.

Ald. McGennis had a statement of the cubical contents of Tilley's plan, and a comparative statement with other plans, together with the opinions of several architects on the subject, as follows:

Owing to the erroneous statements circulated as to the cost of construction of the new Court-House according to my plan, No. 5, "Eureka," adopted by the County Commissioners and your honorable Board, I make the following statement of facts regarding the same: The cubic contents of my building are 8,374,920 cubic feet, including the dome, which, estimated at a maximum price of 35 cents per cubic foot, would cost $2,930,012. In support of my estimate, I would call attention to the actual cost of several public buildings already erected in the United States and others in course of erection: Girard College, Philadelphia, 56 cents per cubic foot. Custom-House, Philadelphia, 48½ cents per cubic foot. Post-Office, Washington, iron and marble, 43½ cents; Treasury Building, granite, 33½. Custom-House, Cairo, 32 cents. Patent Office, Washington, marble, 30 cents. State Capitol, Michigan, contracted price, 29 cents. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, sandstone, 17½ cents. All the above are fire-proof buildings. To corroborate these facts and my estimate, I append the following indorsement by leading architects of your city and vicinity. Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS TILLEY.

We, the undersigned architects of Chicago and vicinity, do hereby indorse the above statement of Mr. Thomas Tilley, and in our opinion consider the estimated cost of his building a full and correct one, and will cover the expense of constructing the same. We also consider the fact stated by him of cost of public buildings a sound basis of his estimate.

W. W. BOYINGTON,	O. L. WHEELOCK,
J. L. MINIAM,	J. W. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL STREET, JR.,	W. H. DRAKE,
C. P. THOMAS,	C. C. MILLER,
CASS CHAPMAN,	SMITH & CABLE,
HANSON & BLACK,	S. M. RANDOLPH,
	JOHN MORRIS.

Ald. Warren moved to adjourn.

The motion prevailing, the Council adjourned.

THE ALLEGED ELEVATOR FRAUDS.

The investigation into the alleged elevator frauds was continued by J. M. Pearson, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission yesterday. It must be understood that the second arrival of Mr. Pearson is not made with a view to personally make further inquiries, but to read the testimony of the Committee of the Board of Trade, and see if it contains any evidence which he did not elucidate in his examination a month ago. Mr. Pearson says that, while the report of the Committee, whose work closed yesterday, gives him no new facts, it is, of a necessity, a very voluminous document and replete with details which will be of assistance to him. Mr. Pearson says that the habit on the part of elevator-men of shipping large quantities of grain without calling in the receipts has existed for some time, but that it is an extremely difficult matter to detect. He says that all the elevator-men of the city are getting up the accounts as fast as possible. He could not say whether a criminal action would result from the present investigation or not. The matter has been the subject of a consultation between the Attorney-General and the Board, but the result of that consultation is unknown to him.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Remarks of the Commissioners when They Learned that the Circuit Court Had Reinstated Policeman Hogan—Queer Doings of the Board in the Case of Officer Palmer.

The Board of Police met as usual, yesterday afternoon, and received a communication from the Circuit Court ordering the reinstatement of Officer Martin Hogan, discharged for intoxication, and assessing the costs of his defense upon Superintendent Washburn.

Commissioner Wright thought it disgraceful that the man should be reinstated, as he had sworn to a falsehood.

President Cleveland said that he himself had once seen the man in a state of beastly intoxication, but as the Court had ordered his reinstation there was no other course but to restore him to duty.

The Board then took up the case of Officer Charles F. Palmer, of the Twelfth Street Station, on a nominal charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer." The witnesses were Sergt. O'Donnell and Officer White, and the Board requested the reporters to leave the room while the investigation took place. As there was a good strong force of reporters on hand, however, they dropped in by reliefs until the Board eventually got their heads together behind the desk and heard the testimony so quietly that they supposed that no particulars would leak out. They were not so remarkably close as to prevent the fact being divulged that the specifications upon which the charge was based were of the most infamous character, being not dissimilar to those made against the late Chief Fire Marshal. The Board gave as a reason for their desire for secrecy that they were afraid the publication of such charges would be prejudicial to the discipline of the force. Exactly in what manner such a result would be reached, it is difficult to understand. The fact that the officer was tried, found guilty, and discharged the force, cannot be concealed, and the other officers will soon learn what were the circumstances of the case. It will then be understood by them, that if a man's crime is only bad enough, no publicity will be given to it, and one of the greatest deterrent influences against misconduct will be removed. It seems probable that the case is hushed up more out of fear of public opinion than anything else, as the reputation of the force is already on rather a descending scale. The officer's resignation having been tendered pending investigation, the Board took the testimony of the two witnesses without enforcing the attendance of the accused, and voted his discharge unanimously. Commissioner Wright seemed most desirous of keeping the affair quiet, President Cleveland would have gone either way, according to the greatest amount of influence brought to bear, and Commissioner Sheridan would probably have held an open investigation if the point had not been so urged by Mr. Wright. It was hinted that the officer would be presented to the Grand Jury, but this suggestion was most probably intended as a sop to keep the reporters quiet. If any such action was really contemplated, there would be no objection toward giving the facts to the daily press, and trusting to their judgment as to how much should be published.

The Board, as Fire Commissioners, considered a complaint against the owner of a planing-mill near the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, which is in a dilapidated condition, and has no brick vault for the consumption of the shavings. The owners, it is stated, have refused to properly protect their property against fire, and the Board decided to order the demolition of the building, according to the provisions of the fire ordinance, unless sufficient protection was afforded.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

A Valuable Life Sacrificed by a Reckless Omnibus-Driver—Death of Mrs. William T. Baker from Injuries Received by the Running Away of a Wabash Avenue Stage Team.

Notwithstanding that they have been written up over and over again, the Wabash avenue stage-drivers are still among the most reckless and untamed members of the community. The existence of opposition lines on this route has long been the cause of careless and furious driving on the part of the employes of the competing companies. As a general rule, competition in any line of business causes general improvement, but Wabash avenue staging must be looked upon as an exception. It has called out all that is criminally careless in the men who transact with the public their employer's business. Their superabundance of animal spirits is let off in a number of ways, among which may be mentioned racing with "the other 'bus;" pulling the door shut when a passenger is entering, thus imperiling the safety of a finger-point or two; starting off while a passenger is in the act of stepping from the vehicle, and thus precipitating him into the mud or dust, as the weather may be; making constant trials of how far the stage can lean without falling; making dangerously-sharp curves round corners, and a hundred other equally exasperating eccentricities. To such a pitch have these been indulged in that many ladies and not a few gentlemen are afraid to make a trip in these stages, and either walk to the city or squeeze into a crowded State street car. That their fears are not groundless is shown by the fact that but a short time ago Mrs. Baker, wife of William T. Baker, Esq., a well-known Board-of-Trade man in this city, met with her death through the carelessness of a driver of the P. O. & B. Company. The circumstances of her death were as follows: About a month ago, she and some friends got into one of that Company's stages on the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The stage was left standing without a driver, and the horses took fright and ran away. Mrs. Baker and her friends jumped out, and in doing so Mrs. Baker was severely cut about the head. For eleven days she suffered from concussion of the brain, being only occasionally conscious during that time, at the end of which she died. Mr. Baker intends to have the crime, for such the leaving of the horses unguarded undoubtedly was, brought home to its perpetrator, so there is some prospect that the melancholy affair may have the effect of doing what repeated warnings failed to do—show the stage-driver that he is invested with responsibilities, a disregard of which may at any moment end in a fatal accident. We would suggest to Mr. Baker that the commencement of a civil suit against the P. O. & B. Company, the morally responsible parties, is as much a public duty as the bringing to the Criminal Court of the more directly responsible driver.

CAPTURE OF THREE WATCH-GRABBERS.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the Millon family in their various acts. They don't make a specialty of any one performance, but they do all so well that we think they are not appreciated here. We suggest Joliet or even Bridewell as a more suitable field of action. The other morning Lizzie was arrested for stealing, and now Mike Millon, Lizzie Millon, and Julia Quinn are the trio that deserve a special notice. Thursday evening, about half-past 4, these worthies got into a Madison street stage at the bridge, and took seats. There were five other persons in the stage, including Mr. W. S. Skinner, who resides at No. 18 Morgan street. Julia Quinn asked Mr. Skinner what time it was, and he took out his "Frodsham" to see, and showed the covetous Mike a very valuable time-piece, which he immediately grabbed, and rushed for the door. In passing Lizzie, he handed her the watch, and, jumping into the street, ran away, luckily past an officer, who knew him of old, and, thinking something was wrong, arrested him. He took him to the station, and found the two women there before him, having been arrested at Mr. Skinner's request. They were all examined yesterday morning by Justice Scully, who held Mike in $5,000 and the two women in each $3,000 bail to the Criminal Court.

PAYNE FITTZ'S VICTIM.

The Hartung-Fitts Bigamy Case Closed.

Hartung Gets Six Months in the Penitentiary for Marrying Two Wives.

The case of Herman Hartung in the Criminal Court, continued from Thursday by Judge Williams, to allow Payne Fitts and Jacob Schoenewald to testify, was taken up again yesterday morning and concluded. Fitts was first called, and testified that Hartung came to him first with a man named Peter Miller, and said he was arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of bastardy. He said he was not acquainted with the courts at all, and, when he got to the Justice's office, and while under arrest, he was told he must marry the girl or go to jail. On this statement of facts, Fitts says he told him the marriage was null and void, being obtained under duress, and, accordingly, the bill was drawn, setting up these facts. Hartung said he was not the father of the child, but that one Colehammer was. After Marks filed his affidavit and answer to the bill, the papers remained in the Master's hands for a month or two, and while there Hartung went to see if the report was ready. The day after he went there Fitts took the report, which was unfavorable, and paid Dennison's fees. This report was dated June 12, 1873, about four months after Hartung's second marriage. Shortly before his second marriage, Hartung went to Fitts's office and said he wanted the thing fixed up, because he wanted somebody to attend to his shop, and wished to get married. Fitts says he told Hartung then that he must not be in such a hurry, but must wait until he got a divorce. When he was arrested the second time he retained Fitts to defend him, and Fitts claims that he attended to several matters for him, for which he only received $10. He says that his whole advice to Hartung was that if he got married again before his divorce he would get into trouble.

Hartung, however, denies this, and alleges that he did say so at one time, but at another he was told to go on and get married; that it would not make much difference.

Fitts claims that Marks told him if Hartung would pay $300 it would be all right; that he must get his fees somehow.

Marks was a very willing witness on Thursday, but whether it was owing to the fact that a charge of swindling had been preferred to the Grand Jury against him, and he wished to curry favor, cannot be said.

Fitts maintains that it was understood between all parties except Schmutz and Mary that the bond was good for nothing, and he maintains that he never told Hartung that Mr. Reed had the divorce papers.

Mr. Dennison, the Master-in-Chancery referred to, desired to make a statement. He had seen a statement in the papers (THE TRIBUNE was the only one which reported such fact) that Marks said he went to the Master's office and was refused permission to see the papers. This was not so. Marks came and saw the papers, and was offered every assistance. Mr. Dennison stated also that he thought the case a very peculiar one, and he should need much testimony before he could be convinced that a man would be under duress, without any threats of injury or assault with weapons being made against him, and he so told Payne Fitts, and he had, as the report would show, taken about twenty-five pages of testimony, and finally, after all, returned his report without recommending a divorce. The case was referred twice to him, and finally taken back to the Court where it now is, waiting a hearing before the Judge in open court. Two or three times Fitts wished to rest the case, but the Master was not satisfied, and insisted on more proof.

Jacob Schoenewald was called and testified that no threats were used, to his knowledge, towards Hartung, at the time of the first marriage.

Judge Williams said it might as well be decided then, as to let it go over. It was an eminently disgraceful affair. He did not know as anyone had any improper connection with the matter, except Hartung himself. He charges that Fitts advised him wrongfully in regard to the matter, with respect both to the affidavit and to the non-residence. All of which Fitts positively denies. There were special things shown that made him think that Hartung swore recklessly. There is no doubt but that he is guilty of the offense charged, and it is equally clear that he has perjured himself wilfully and intentionally. He swore that Mary Hartung had gone out of the State and could not be found, but now swears that he did not know anything about it. There is no excuse for such conduct at all. He signs his affidavit in a good clear hand, and states he has been in this country twenty years, and ought to have known what was in his affidavit. The Judge said he proposed to put his hand on the man he could get; he did not propose that this man should go unpunished. He proposed to punish him in the Penitentiary, but not as severely as he would if he had not been misled. He, therefore, would send Hartung to the Penitentiary for six months, and fine him $10.

Though this lets Fitts out of the scrape partially, yet it leaves his testimony directly at variance with that of Hartung, who swears positively, and no cross-examining or browbeating on Fitts's part could shake him, that Fitts did actually tell him that he might as well get married again, it would make no difference.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Fair Attendance from the Country Yesterday—Visit of the Cincinnati Committee—Their Opinion of the Show.

Notwithstanding the drizzling rain of yesterday, there was a fair attendance at the Exposition, mostly from the country. There were excursions on some of the railroads, and the Rock Island morning train was compelled to leave many disappointed passengers at the stations for want of room in the cars. There were not many city people out.

The show was honored by the presence of a committee of gentlemen from the Cincinnati Exposition, who came to see how Chicago panned out. The party consisted of W. H. Blymyer and wife, John Simpkinson and wife, George W. Jones, William S. Munson, H. McCollum, William J. Armel, W. W. Taylor, C. W. Jordan, H. H. Tatem, A. S. Clark, John B. Halck and wife, Alfred Birdsal, and James Abel. They were taken charge of by our Executive Committee, Mr. Drake doing the honors in his own genial way. They perambulated the building all over, examining everything with the eyes of experts in the exposition business, and candidly acknowledged that it was a very big thing and no mistake. The vast space inside the walls and the immense roof caused them to wonder. In size the structure exceeds their own, and they were lavish in their encomiums on the display of goods. They thought that the classification in the departments might be improved on, and that a little judicious weeding out of some of the articles would make room for others of greater merit. On the whole they were pleased, and predicted that in 1875 the show would be better in many respects.

It is reported that the Bazar of all Nations from Boston, will occupy the building after the Exposition closes.

Messrs. Vandalia & Massie have in press a work entitled "Exposition Souvenir," containing an historical sketch of Chicago from 1795 to the present time, also a complete history of the Exposition from its inception to the close, with names of the exhibitors and full description of the articles exhibited, together with valuable statistics relative to Chicago. It will make 400 pages, will be bound in cloth, gilt edged, illustrated with lithographic engravings, and have no advertisements.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Amazone" .... Michaelis
2. Potpourri from "Crispino" .... Ricci
3. Overture—"God and Bayadere" .... Auber
4. Waltzes—"New Vienna" .... Strauss
5. Selection from "Grand Duchess" .... Offenbach
6. "Rose Schottische" .... [illegible]
7. Overture—"Light Cavalry" .... Suppe
8. Potpourri—"Album Leaves" .... [illegible]
9. Galop—"Here and There" .... [illegible]

EVENING.

1. March—"Peace Jubilee" .... [illegible]
2. Selection from "Faust" .... Gounod
3. Overture—"Zampa" .... Herold
4. Waltz—"Blue Danube" .... Strauss
5. Potpourri from "Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe
6. Mazurka—"First Love" .... [illegible]
7. Overture—"Masaniello" .... Auber
8. Potpourri from "Nabucco" .... Verdi
9. Galop—"Madcap" .... [illegible]

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

FITZ'S VICTIM.

...g-Fitz Bigamy Case Closed.

...Six Months in the Penitentiary for Marrying Two Wives.

...E EXPOSITION.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Convention of the Citizens' Independent Party.

A Committee Appointed to Confer With the Republican and Democratic Central Committees.

Law-and-Order Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward--Announcements.

In pursuance of the following call, a convention of the Citizens' Independent Party met yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House:

DEAR SIR: From our knowledge of yourself, we firmly believe that you will esteem it a duty incumbent upon good citizenship, to prevent the Hesing and O'Hara combination, called the "People's Party," from getting control of our City and County Government this fall. We believe you will pronounce yourself in favor of honesty and economy, and aid in electing such men to office as will reflect credit upon our city abroad and receive the commendation of our citizens at home. The Citizens' Independent party asks the aid of all good citizens, irrespective of former political affiliations, and your own co-operation and support especially, upon the platform of principles heretofore made public, believing that you think the issue before the people at this time to be the selection of honest men to office rather than matter of opinion only. That such men may be elected we ask you to meet with a large number of gentlemen, who have been chosen in like manner, as representatives of the various interests of the city and county, to constitute a Convention, to be held at the Sherman House Club-Room, on Friday, the 17th day of October, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to stand before the people for election to the various city and county offices to be filled this fall. By direction of the Executive Committee. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Chairman.

Pending the call to order, a large number of gentlemen, representing all sorts of political parties, were observed in the room, many drawn thither merely by curiosity, others probably with a sinister interest in the proceedings. Being destitute of the political "wedding garment" of credentials, they failed to force themselves into the deliberations of the Convention, and subsequently withdrew into the "outer darkness."

Mr. Bonfield called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. George W. Gage for temporary Chairman.

Col. Abner Taylor was elected temporary Secretary.

On motion of Col. Jussen, a Committee of five on Credentials was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: Col. Jussen, H. N. Hibbard, L. H. Davis, W. F. Milligan, and F. Baumann.

The call of the delegates was then ordered, and the following answered to their names: J. V. LeMoyne, J. C. Knickerbocker, H. H. Anderson, H. Spruance, George D. Barrett, H. Binder, J. Biersdorf, W. F. Taylor, W. F. Milligan, J. D. Bonfield, B. A. Sandelins, L. K. Arbeld, M. N. Kimball, W. Armstrong, Peter Button, H. N. Hibbard, Alvin Saulsbury, C. H. Gaubert, C. L. Wilson, J. Humphrey, Edmund Jussen, L. H. Davis, R. W. Rickaby, Thomas Moran, A. L. Rockwell, George R. Hall, L. J. Kadish, J. B. Belowscki, W. W. Perkins, Joseph Huhn, J. T. Appleberg, H. Chozer, H. Biesse, John Anderson, Jacob Johnson, P. P. Holcomb, V. F. Lawson, Horace White, George Schneider, F. Baumann, Paul Cornell, David Blakely, Richard Michaelis, George W. Gage, H. O. Collins.

The Chair said that as the officers of the meeting were only appointed for temporary purposes, permanent officers should be elected.

On motion, the doors were closed against intrusion by outsiders.

On motion, the temporary officers were declared permanent, and Mr. Rockwell appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. David Blakely offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference be appointed by the Chair, upon which shall be represented all parties and all nationalities, whose duty it shall be to confer with the other organizations at present existing in Chicago, whose common purpose it is to secure the defeat of the Hesing-O'Hara combination (so called) in the election to be held in this city, on the 4th day of November, 1873, at such time and place as to said Committee shall be deemed advisable; and that this Committee of independent citizens do now adjourn until such time as it is called together by the Committee so to be appointed.

A vote was taken on this resolution, resulting, yeas, 20; nays, 18; and the resolution declared carried.

The Chair said it was a responsible duty to appoint such a committee as the resolution contemplated, and called upon the meeting to assist him in the selection of members.

Mr. Hibbard and several other well-known delegates went to his assistance.

Mr. Blakely made a verbal explanation that the purport of the resolution was to have the Committee confer with the Central Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties tomorrow (this) afternoon. It was understood that the Conference did not include the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Blakely also said that eleven would not include all the nationalities, and he moved, therefore, that the resolution be amended to admit of the Committee's extension to seventeen.

The Chair said the Committee would then be too cumbersome. He would like, however, to have four names, at least, added to it.

Mr. Blakely accepted the suggestion.

The Committee was then announced, as follows: David Blakely, F. Baumann, M. N. Kimball, A. Crasser, B. Callaghan, N. T. Gassette, Thomas Moran, W. F. Milligan, J. S. Cooper, Edmund Jussen, John Anderson, J. Biersdorff, C. L. Wilson, J. V. LeMoyne, L. J. Kadish.

Mr. Wilson said that, if appointed upon the Committee, he would simply be called upon to confer with himself, as he was a member of one of the committees to be conferred with. If placed upon that Committee he would be compelled to support its nominations, and, as he wished to act in concert with his journalistic brethren, he declined to be fettered.

Objections were made to his withdrawal, the Chair stating that there would be, without him, only one member of the English press to two of the Scandinavian, on the Committee. The Committee was only one of conference, at any rate. Mr. Wilson accordingly withdrew his objections.

Mr. Jussen moved that the Committee on Conference with the Democratic and Republican Committees report to the Convention on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the same place.

The motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MEETING.

A Law-and-Order meeting was held last evening in the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. J. M. Whitehead in the chair, C. S. Bergstide and L. W. Case acting as Secretaries. Several addresses were made, and the disgraceful proceedings at the ward meeting of Saturday evening were alluded to. Then it was resolved that true order-loving citizens could not affiliate with bummers, no matter under what guise they appeared. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Convention to be held Thursday next: W. J. Landberg, L. W. Case, W. Marshan, W. C. Hagey, John Ayar, Michael Finan, W. T. Crouse. They were instructed to cast their votes for P. L. Hawkinson for County Commissioner, and it was unanimously resolved to reaffirm the nomination of W. J. Landberg for Aldermen.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Captain J. W. Brockway will allow his name to be used as candidate on the Union Citizens' ticket for County Clerk.

The Law-and-Order voters of Evanston will meet at the Town Hall Monday evening to elect delegates to the Convention.

The Fifth Ward Law-and-Order citizens will meet this evening in the University to elect delegates to the Convention.

The Law-and-Order people of the Sixteenth Ward will meet this evening in the basement of the Grant Place Church to elect delegates.

CENTENARY ORGAN CONCERT.

The following is the programme which will be given at the organ concert this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in Centenary Methodist Church:

1. Grand fugue in A minor.....Bach
2. Choruses from "Israel in Egypt".....Handel
3. "Fly, my skiff, amid the roses,".....
Miss Pierce.
4. Overture to "Tancredi".....Rossini
5. Andante and variations, from septuor...Beethoven
6. Song.....
7. Overture to "Martha".....Flotow

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

The State Microscopical Society assembled last evening at their hall, No. 263 Wabash avenue, Mr. H. H. Babcock, the President, in the chair. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, Dr. Johnson exhibited and explained a magnificent combined microscope and stand lately invented by Mr. Bullock, of this city. Mr. H. H. Babcock, the President of the Society, stated that the total amount of animal and vegetable forms in the basin from which water is being supplied during the repairs on the lake-tunnel seems to be less even than in the tunnel water, the turbidness appearing to be caused by minute particles of clay of the diatomacea. The rare forms of the tunnel water have disappeared, while the ordinary shore forms abound. H. M. Thompson, Esq., presented to the Society a piece of glass on which was engraved with the point of a diamond the Lord's Prayer, the space occupied by the writing being only the one hundred and sixty-seventh thousandth part of an inch. Several gentlemen spoke on different scientific subjects, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at that institution this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Annie Cocaden is an old vagrant, who haunts Justice Scully's Court under her own name, and Banyon's under the name of Anne Davis. Scully yesterday sent her to the Bridewell till Christmas.

Yesterday afternoon, a little son of Mr. August Luntz, of No. 4 Stone street, fell from a wagon near its father's house, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

At half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a collision took place between a freight-engine of the Lake Shore Railway and a dummy-engine of the Rock Island Road. Stephen McKittrock, a fireman, was severely injured.

Detective Dixon left St. Louis yesterday for Chicago, having in custody Abraham Lindsay, the defaulting clerk of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, who is said to have stolen $1,300 in money and checks.

A girl 12 years old, named Eva Enhoff, recently came to the house of W. W. Sherman, at Ravenswood. She stated that her parents lived in Chicago, and that she was lost from home. She wishes very much to communicate with them.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a little child named Mary Beatty, who fell into the river from the canal-boat Montana, lying at the foot of Fulton street, on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Daniel Jones, a waiter at the Gardner House, fell from the second-story window on to the pavement in the rear of the house, and, striking on his head, received injuries that Dr. Steele, of the County Hospital, where he was conveyed, pronounced fatal, though at a late hour last evening he was still alive.

The regular monthly meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest will be held on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the library of the Chicago Academy of Science, No. 263 Wabash avenue. A paper will be read by Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, President of the Club, entitled "Conveyance of Water Under Navigable Streams."

The residence of Mr. Stelle, corner of Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, was recently entered by burglars, who carried off a valuable watch and chain and seven sets of jewelry. Mr. Stelle succeeded in wresting two overcoats from the thief, but the rascal escaped with the more precious booty.

Bridget Shields was fined, about two weeks ago, $50 for disorderly conduct. That did not satisfy her, for on Wednesday afternoon she pounded one of her neighbors so severely that Banyon put her under bail of $300 to appear at the Criminal Court to answer the charge of assault with intent to do bodily injury.

The annual meeting of St. Luke's Free Hospital will be held this evening in the Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. There will be music by the Cathedral choir, addresses by the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Powers and the Rev. Mr. Brooks, besides a collection to liquidate $700 of debt, which is now pressing on this worthy charity.

The store of F. A. Upham, No. 185 West Van Buren street, was entered yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and about $100 worth of liquors and cigars taken. The entrance was made through the back way by taking a panel out of the door and putting a small boy through the hole. The hole in the door is a small one, and was evidently made with a jack-knife.

Officer Flynn, of the Sixth Precinct, returned to the city yesterday evening from Cincinnati, having in custody a young man named D. Fraser, who was arrested at the instance of Pearson & Co., boot and shoe dealers, corner of Madison and Franklin streets, on the charge of embezzlement. The case was a difficult one, and was well managed, the slightest clue to the identity of the prisoner only being furnished the officer. The amount that was taken is not known.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, a young man named R. C. Edwards was found dead in his bed at the boarding-house of Mrs. Nora Topping, No. 219 West Adams street. The deceased was a stranger in Chicago. He went to his room about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, in an intoxicated state, and was not seen again until he was found dead. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Excessive drinking probably was the cause of his death.

There was a report on the street, yesterday afternoon, that a little girl had been run over and killed by an omnibus on Madison street. The facts are these: Minnie Pierson, a child 10 years old, was trying to get into a Madison street stage to go to her home on Halsted street, when, the driver carelessly starting up too soon, she was thrown in some way under the stage, but, fortunately, not under the wheels. Beyond being very much frightened and smeared with mud, the child was not injured; but that does not take away the blame attached to the driver.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad extension is now graded to within twenty miles of this city. Four thousand men are at work along the line of the new road, which is expected to be finished by the first of December next. This Company has not been in the least affected by the late money panic, having plenty of money on hand to push forward all its contemplated improvements. As soon as the road is completed, the general offices will be removed to this city.

Alonzo M. Griffin was sent to the Bridewell as a vagrant. His brother says he is a Spiritual medium, and is in a trance, but every one else says he is crazy. He was gotten out of Bridewell and had to be locked up again as soon as he went in the street. He is now waiting to be sent to the lunatic asylum. His brother went to Capt. Buckley and acted so strangely that he had to be put also in a cell. His friends came and released him and took him home. Evidently something is wrong in the Griffin family.

A meeting of the Chicago Trades' Assembly, and labor reformers in general was held last night in the editorial rooms of the *Evening Mail*, Frank Lawlor in the Chair. The meeting being called to order, the Chairman stated that its object was for the members of the Trades' Assembly and all labor reformers to extend an invitation to Joseph Arch, the great English agricultural labor reformer, to visit Chicago. It was then resolved that a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of William Kane, A. Russell, Charles M. Newland, Fred Tregay, Frank Lawlor, and M. C. Hayes, have full power to carry out the object in view. The meeting then authorized Mr. Willard, of the *Evening Mail*, who was about to go to New York, to call upon Mr. Arch and make arrangements with him. After passing a vote of thanks to the *Mail* Company for the use of the rooms the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Stephens, the Coroner, is so busy bobbing around town in the interest of the Hesing-O'Hara combination, that he seems to have no time to attend to the duties of his office as they should be attended to. He leaves evidence in murder cases here and there, sometimes at one police station, sometimes at another, and sometimes carries it in his hat, instead of leaving it in his office where it can be found. Then it is too bad to compel the friends of the dead, on whom an inquest is to be held, to run from one political trysting-place to another in search of the Coroner or his deputy. Let one of them attend to politics, if one must, but let the other devote all his time to inquests. That is the least that can be asked from two public officials.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held on Thursday afternoon, a committee was appointed to examine the Fire ordinance, and recommend certain changes which the insurance interest deems advisable for the proper protection of the city. The Committee was instructed to report at an early day. The resignation of Fire-Commissioner Davis was accepted, and Mr. James Ayars, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy. The appointment is a source of satisfaction to the entire insurance fraternity. Mr. Ayars is well known in the city, having been Deputy-Collector of Customs during the administration of Collector McLean, and for a portion of the time since the appointment of Mr. Judd. He is thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of insurance, and brings to the office of Fire Commissioner a fund of common sense that will materially aid the other Commissioners in the work of perfecting the Fire Department, and placing the city beyond the reach of its inveterate enemy.

THE COURTS.

Another Suit for Damages Against the City.

Answer of the Franklin Savings Bank in Bankruptcy.

Some of the Tax-Fighters Who Have Appealed to the Circuit Court.

Anson M. Truesdell and Edwin H. Brown complain of the Alemannia Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, on account of an interest they claim to have in a policy issued by the Company to Eli Sheppard. Complainants state that Sheppard and wife mortgaged the house No. 743 West Kinzie street to E. P. Whitehead for $315, and Whitehead assigned this claim to complainants. At the time of the mortgage, a policy was taken out by Sheppard, and a provision made that the loss, if any, should be payable to Whitehead, as his interest should appear, and this was given to complainants, as collateral security. Subsequently, Eli Sheppard executed a mortgage to complainants for $600, on the same premises, and agreed that complainants should have an interest in the insurance policy. The house was burned on the 13th of this month. Complainants received on order from Sheppard on the insurance company to pay them $600, which they presented, but were refused payment. They therefore ask an injunction against the Company to restrain them from paying Sheppard anything until their claims are satisfied, which was granted by Judge Gary, under a bond of $500.

THE LIQUOR DAMAGES CASE.

The liquor test-case under the new law, permitting a woman to sue for damages the saloon-keeper and owner of the house where the saloon was kept, was concluded yesterday in the Circuit Court. The plaintiffs claimed that Meyers, the husband of the plaintiff, went to Mack's saloon, and there became drunk, and while in such a condition he became engaged in a quarrel, and was killed. The points to be proved to enable plaintiff to recover were the intoxication; that it was at defendant's saloon; that such liquor was given as would intoxicate; that defendant knowingly sold or gave away such beverages; and that it was a natural, though not necessary consequence of such intoxication, that the quarrel and death should ensue. The defense do not deny that the law was Constitutional, but think that the law was not applicable under the present circumstances. They hold that Meyers came to Mack's place to buy the saloon, and was not drunk when the quarrel took place. The trial was closely contested, and much contradiction manifest in the testimony of the witnesses, and, in their judgment concerning the drunkeness of the deceased.

The Judge, among other things, charged that the jury were entitled to award exemplary damages or smart-money; that it was a civil suit, and the plaintiff need not prove the actual damage sustained if she proved that her means of support was diminished by reason of her husband's death. If the death was not likely to occur, but did actually occur, it was sufficient to fix the liability. A definition was also given of intoxication. The defense claimed that the defendant must have actual knowledge of the selling liquor to the deceased.

The jury were locked up at about half-past 5. The Judge remarked, after the jury went out, that, if they did not agree by 10 o'clock, he would discharge them, as they certainly could agree in five hours. At half-past 9 the Judge, counsel for plaintiff, and a TRIBUNE reporter went into the jury-room. As the jury took their seats, one, more sleepy than the rest, asked his companions, "What is the matter? Have you agreed?" After a short conference, Matz, the foreman, said that if they had ten minutes more he thought they could come to some decision. The Judge and all the outsiders then left, and in about twenty minutes the foreman reported that they could not agree. The Judge questioned several of them, but they were all of the same opinion, one juror remarking that they could not agree if they were kept a week, and thereupon the Judge told them that he would discharge them.

The foreman stated to THE TRIBUNE reporter that, at the first count, the jury stood 6 to 6, and on the last they had all veered round so as to be in favor of the plaintiff, but were unhappily at variance in regard to the amount, eleven being for giving $100, and the twelfth for awarding $1,000, and would take no less.

The jury was composed of eight Germans, two Americans, one Irishman, and one negro. One of the Germans was interested in a saloon. Mr. Packard exhausted his peremptory challenges in excusing those of Teutonic birth, but was obliged after that to take them, unless they could be excused for some cause. After the jury retired, Mr. Packard dismissed the case as to Bay, the owner of the saloon, not daring to trust the law. Thus ends for the time a very important case, not so much for the amount as for the principle. A new trial will be had, and it is stated that a change of venue will be taken to another county, where a jury containing fewer Germans can be obtained.

JUDGE HEATON.

Judge Heaton was engaged in hearing the case of Jane Hoy against the city. Plaintiff claims that on the 20th day of August, 1872, she and her husband were riding in a wagon on West Jackson street, near Halsted, and that the horse attached to their vehicle was frightened by seeing the carcass of a horse lying in the street, and ran away, throwing the plaintiff on the sidewalk and injuring her severely. The carcass had been lying there two days, which amounted to an act of negligence on the part of the city, for which it is liable. Jane, therefore, asks for $5,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company commenced an action for foreclosure of a mortgage of $18,000 against William G. Gallagher, Sarah Gallagher, William S. Waller, Dwight F. Cameron, John P. McGregor, and J. Alder Ellis. The mortgaged premises are Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in J. G. Barrell's Subdivision of Block 88 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14.

A. W. Rosmon brought a libel in the District Court against the propeller City of London for $447.98 for supplies furnished.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The first meeting of the creditors of H. M. Knickerbocker will take place to-day at 11 o'clock at the Register's office.

In the case of Phillips and others, the second general meeting will be held at 2 p. m. to-day, at the same place, when a dividend will probably be declared.

In the case of Salkey and others, an order for examination, on the 23d inst., at Register Hibbard's office, was entered.

The Franklin Bank filed a denial of bankruptcy in the petition against them, and ask to be tried by a jury.

In the case of Julius Kirchoff, T. Gustavus, John D., and H. Augustus Kirchoff, and John Hannly, an adjudication was yesterday entered by default, and leave given him (John D. Kirchoff) to file schedules, and the case was referred to the Register and a warrant sent.

In the case of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce, the Sny Island contractors, the time in which to show cause was extended to twenty days, and an alias rule issued.

The proceedings against Jacob L. Stone are to be dismissed, and the adjudication set aside unless objections are filed by Tuesday morning next.

COUNTY COURT.

The list of tax-fighters who have appealed to the Circuit Court, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, embraces about sixty names, among whom are the following: Samuel Ashton, George Bickerdyke, John Forsythe, Henry Potwin, H. H. Honore, Edgar Loomis, Fernando Jones, E. M. Haines, C. V. Dyer, Charles Follansbee, J. H. Small, Enos Ayres, H. H. Haaf, H. H. Shufeldt, S. J. Walker, George C. Campbell, J. M. Adair, and Henry Fuller.

The appeal of S. M. Moore to the Supreme Court, against the taxes of 1872, was refused on the ground that he had not deposited the amount of the tax with the County Treasurer.

The final report of the administrator of the estate of Rosalia Grebe was filed and approved.

SUITS IN BRIEF.

An attachment was sued out of the Superior Court by John Phinsall, John L. Warnock, and Arthur H. Phinsall against Elizabeth M. Spelman, on a claim against her for $1,855.52.

William Price and Ansel B. Cook commenced an action in assumpsit against Charles Tobey, for $5,000.

S. N. Brown & Co. filed a precipe in assumpsit against Alfred Millar and John G. Parsons, for $2,000.

This morning will occur the argument for an injunction in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company against the County Clerk, in the Circuit Court.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—Emily Damouth et al. v. Mary Krock; motion to dismiss appeal with costs.

Alonzo S. Hatch, Sheriff of Lapeer County, v. R. M. Fowler and E. L. Kelsey; argument concluded.

William Stewart et al. v. Charles A. Bailey, impleaded with G. B. Ashley; continued on call.

William Stewart et al. v. Charles A. Bailey; continued on call.

William N. Brown v. A. W. McCormick; argued.

Michael O'Brien v. The People; submitted on brief.

Sidney Green, Administrator of Moses Dillon v. G. H. Langdon et al.; argued.

THE CALL

for Tuesday next is as follows:

43—The People ex rel. Eugene Dupont et al. v. The Commissioners of Highways of the Township of Hamtrack.

45—Bayard D. Morse v. Lawrence K. Hewitt.

46—Charles Monroe v. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company.

47—Reuben Wheeler et al. v. William Harrison.

48—Martha J. Willetts v. John D. Walker.

50—Gert H. Ludolphy v. Martje Ludolphy.

51—Onzo J. Russell v. Joel Collins.

56—The Peninsular Railway Company v. Squire C. Thorp.

57—Nazain Morton v. The People.

58—John Clark v. William H. Craig, Hiram Walker, and Moses P. Hutchins.

60—Leander S. Butterfield v. Isaac J. Voorheis.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Annual Meeting Last Evening--Reports of Committees--Estimates for Next Year--Election of Officers, Etc., Etc.

The annual meeting of the members of the Chicago Christian Union to hear the report of the Election Committee, and to receive their friends, took place yesterday evening in the rooms of the Union, No. 114 Madison street. The inclement weather undoubtedly detained many who would have otherwise been present, but about 200 ladies and gentlemen assembled at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room, Judge Henry Booth presiding.

The chairs having been misplaced at the start, a general shifting about took place, reminding one of the transformation scene of a minstrel troupe.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hosmer, the result of the election was announced by Kirk B. Newell, Esq. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—George M. Pullman.
First Vice-President—Henry Booth.
Second Vice-President—Prof. Joseph Haven.
Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Swett.
Recording Secretary—The Rev. C. W. Wendte.
Treasurer—William F. Coolbaugh.

The following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for three years to fill vacancies: William E. Doggett, Esq., L. L. Mills, Esq., William R. Page, Esq., and S. A. Briggs, Esq.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented by the Rev. C. W. Wendte. The report embraced the proceedings of the last four months only. This report showed, receipts, $3,203.50; expenditures, $3,201.38, leaving $1.12 in the treasury. Mr. Wendte further stated that the Union owed in all about $3,200, that the estimated expenses for the coming year were $8,000, and that the estimated receipts were $4,000, of which $2,500 would be derived from the gymnasium and $1,500 from annual memberships. This would leave $4,000 to be made up by donations of friends.

The report of the Committee on Rooms was made by J. H. Roberts, Esq., who stated that, after the dedication of the rooms on Michigan avenue, it was found that they were not exactly suited for the needs of the Union, and, consequently, the present quarters had been rented for $2,500 per year, and the three rooms had been fitted up for reading-room and library, lecture and class-room, and gymnasium. The report of the Committee on Library reported about 2,000 volumes in the library which had been entirely re-catalogued recently. The Committee on Members reported 127 life-members and 1,322 annual members. The Committee on Gymnasium reported that the south branch of the gymnasium was self-sustaining, and that the main gymnasium would probably give an income of about $2,500 for the coming year. The Committee on Relief reported $200 collected and expended in relieving the pressing wants of deserving persons. After a fine selection of music by Miss Ryder, President Booth requested the Rev. William R. Alger to address the audience, and, though he was said to be suffering from a severe cold, he kindly spoke about twenty minutes upon various interesting subjects. Mrs. Hall then favored the audience with a humorous song entitled, "Why don't you shut the door?" At the conclusion of the song, the President called upon Mr. John A. Hunter, who made a short and sensible address. The Rev. H. N. Powers also made some cheering remarks, and Madame Dodon played a fine medley of operatic selections.

The Rev. Mr. Wendte then made a few enthusiastic remarks, and presented Mr. Clarence Peck as auctioneer of a beautiful bouquet of flowers presented by Mr. W. D. Allen, the florist. The bidding was rather slow, but the first sale was made to Mr. Peck himself at $15. Mr. Peck having returned it to the Union, it was resold for $15 to Mr. Hunter. A third sale was made to Judge Booth for $10, and to Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hunter each for $5, making $50 in all derived from the bouquet.

After a few other pleasant remarks, the meeting broke up, after a most enjoyable evening.

INDIGNANT JURORS.

Twenty-five Hold a Meeting and Denounce the Jury-Law Which Allows Them No Compensation for Services --Their Opinion of Filthy Court-Rooms and Judges Who Sit in Them.

A meeting of about twenty-five jurors was held yesterday afternoon in answer to the following call, which was posted up at various places in the Court-House:

NOTICE TO JURORS.—A meeting of jurors, now in attendance on the various County Courts, will be held in Judge Porter's room, this Friday afternoon, immediately after adjournment of court,—about 5 p. m.,—to consider matters pertaining to the present jury system, and the accommodation furnished them while in attendance on the Courts. All jurors are requested to attend.

There was some desultory talk, in which the information was volunteered that the meeting was to consider the "recompension" of juries, and an excited individual murmured in loud tones that he didn't care a d—n for either Judge or jury or anybody else. Mr. Gannett was chosen Chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Jury-law of this State is unjust, injurious, and fraught with evil. Unjust: In this, that it compels a citizen to attend Court two weeks, to the neglect of his own business, and allows him no just or reasonable compensation for his time so taken. Unjust: That it takes from a citizen his time, compels him to listen to and adjudge disputes, often frivolous or malicious, between individuals; and allows him no compensation in return for such services, thereby robbing one citizen for the benefit of another. Unjust: That it is a tax imposed and collected unequally. It is injurious: In this, that it tends to weaken the respect which every citizen should have for the government under which he lives, to witness and be subject to such injustice. It is fraught with evil: In this, that by lessening or reducing the costs in suits, it tends to multiply them by the introduction of groundless causes of action, and to thereby clog the wheels of justice.

Resolved, That the present filthy condition of the Court and jury-rooms are a disgrace to the county; and that whomsoever is responsible for the same can consider himself or themselves as the party or parties upon whom the full contents of our vials of indignation are hereby poured. May he or they think a dream of naught but dirt, until this disgrace is washed out!

Resolved, That a Judge who will, for love of money, sit and listen to the petty actions, malicious prosecutions, and frivolous defenses which make up to a great extent the business of our county, is a martyr in the cause of his country, and deserves the respect and commiseration of all good citizens.

The meeting thereupon adjourned sine die.

The Automatic Grain Meter.

One of the most ingenious and valuable inventions on exhibition at the Exposition is J. J. Brown's Automatic Grain-Meter, for weighing all kinds of grain, the grain being accurately weighed while passing in a continuous stream through the machine, and the weight is registered on a dial attached. By this wonderful, yet simple, contrivance, much time, labor, and expense is saved. This grain-meter may be seen near the scale department at the exhibition, and one should judge that there is a fortune for some enterprising man who may become interested in the manufacture of these machines.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 19, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

Special Notice--Erby & Barnes' New Hat Store.

Fred W. Erby, late with Stryker & Co., and Frank G. Barnes, late with Bishop & Barnes, have just opened, at No. 101 Madison street, one of the finest appointed hat and fur establishments in the West. Their stock is in keeping with their store fixtures, and contains many styles not to be found elsewhere. They have the agency for the sale of the Youman's celebrated dress hat, which is acknowledged to be the most genteel hat of the season. Remember the number—101 Madison street. Erby & Barnes.

Needn't Be Hard Up.

No merchant need be hard up when he can always, even in these times of panics, etc., obtain cash advances and discounts at the auction and commission house of George P. Gore & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Overloaded dealers can obtain relief in cash to any amount, at all times.

Music Hall Sunday Services.

The subject of the Rev. William R. Alger's sermon, Sunday morning, 19th inst., will be "The Anti-Christs of Christendom." Evening lecture, "Hopes of a Better Future for Humanity on Earth." Morning service at 11; evening lecture at 8.

A Good Stove is a Great Blessing.

Rathbone's Fearless Cook and Brilliant-Base Burner are the result of over thirty years' experience in stove-making.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts, Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS. — WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully, MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
919 and 921 Chestnut-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain	Oct. 11.	Egypt	Nov. 1.
Italy	Oct. 18.	Greece	Nov. 8.
France	Oct. 25.	Spain	Nov. 15.

For London (direct) ..... Canada, Oct. 15.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ..... Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN ..... Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA ..... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA ..... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ..... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ..... Wednesday, Nov. 26.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway. SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers, 505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon: Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

The world-famous author of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," will make her first appearance in Chicago

Next Monday and Tuesday Nights,

When she will read selections from her own works.

We have decided to make the price of Tickets ONLY 50 CENTS ADMISSION, and 25 CENTS extra for reserved seats.

The second (Tuesday night) Reading is in the regular Star Course.

Tickets THIS morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office Music Hall.

TO-DAY is the last day of the sale of Season Tickets for Star Course, including Harriet Beecher Stowe, Gerald Massey, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, R. J. DeCordova, Camilla Urso, James T. Fields, Daniel Dougherty, and John Brougham. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

EVERYTHING GOES ON JUST THE SAME!

POSITIVELY LAST DAY, Saturday, Oct. 18.

CARD.

MONTGOMERY QUEEN respectfully states that, notwithstanding the unfortunate and unforeseen catastrophe of last night, emulating the energy and ambition that has made Chicago world-famous, he will be fully prepared to entertain the public at 2 and 7 p. m.

POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE WILD ARABS AND MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S GREAT CIRCUS & MENAGERIE.

MUSIC HALL,

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

H. Balatka's Orchestral Matinees.

The management take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that at the solicitation of many patrons, they have secured the services of Herr H. BALATKA, the Eminent Leader of Orchestral Music, and his

UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF 45 PERFORMERS.

These MATINEES are designed especially for family entertainments, and the music will be light and popular as well as classical.

The first Entertainment will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 18. Doors open at 1½, performance will commence at 2½ precisely. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price. NO RESERVED SEATS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

This Afternoon and Night, positively last two performances of Sardou's masterpiece,

FERNANDE.

TO-NIGHT—Complimentary Benefit to Mr. John W. Blaisdell (Associate Manager). FERNANDE and the beautiful Comedietta THE HAPPY PAIR.

Monday next, Bartley Campbell's "HEARTS," and reappearance of Miss Effie Germon.

In preparation, "MARY WARNER" and "OURS."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

For this week only, the Greatest Living Actress,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her wonderful rendition of

MEG MERRILIES.

In which powerful character she stands alone in the world. Saturday—Meg Merrilies Matinee. Order Carriages at 10:30.

Monday—Miss Cushman as Queen Catherine. Seats can now be secured.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great triumph of the new Extravaganza, entitled FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

First week of the Musical Extravaganza, THOMAS' BURLESQUE CONCERT. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new specialties—every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for the Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A succession of CROWDED HOUSES greet the Eminent Natural Actor,

ROBERT McWADE,

In his powerful rendition of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Next week—the Greatest Living Actress—CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF LITTLE NELL, in FIDELIA.

This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8 o'clock. Monday next—LOUISE HAWTHORNE.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.
WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

DR. KAHN'S Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

MUSIC BOOKS.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC BOOKS.

DITSON & CO. publish 1,000 Music Books suited to every taste and every occasion. Descriptive Catalogues sent free. Among the most recent and best are:

HOUR OF SINGING $1.00
For High Schools and Seminaries.

CHOICE TRIOS $1.00
For High Schools and Seminaries.

THE STANDARD $1.50
The BANNER CHURCH Music Book of the Season.

THE RIVER OF LIFE 35
Unequaled in Variety. Unexcelled in Quality. A Sabbath School Song Book by 40 Composers.

CHEERFUL VOICES 50
L. O. Emerson's Latest School Song Book.

THE ORGAN AT HOME $2.50
Undeniably the best collection for Reed Organs.

DEVOTIONAL CHIMES 75
Neat, Complete, Perfect. For Social Meetings.

All are Choice Books. Already in great demand. Sent post-paid, for Retail Price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

MEDICAL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name. It is syrup with F. Ext. Castor Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. For Children and Adults it is an excellent physic. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are excellent. Children love them, worms don't. Price, 25 cents for either. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

The Great Remedies for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imported, and the general condition of the body improved, by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

FOR SALE.

BUY THE BEST.
GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Feeble and Mental Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period. Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent free by mail by WHITNER BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	10:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.; Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.; St. Louis Express via Main Line; St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line; St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville; Springfield Express; Springfield Fast Express; Jefferson City Express; Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.; Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.; Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. [times illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express; Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express; Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express. [times illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Mail and Express; Ottawa and Streator Passenger; Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Fast Line; Aurora Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Texas Express. [times illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; (a) Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods (several trains). [times illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line; Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton; Omaha Night Express; Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; St. Paul Express; Marquette Express; St. Paul Express. [times illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A. T. & S. Fe R. R. W. B. WEBB, Gen'l Agt.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth & Atchison Express. [times illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Mail, via Air Line and Main Line; Special New York Express, via Air Line; Atlantic Express, via Main Line; Night Express, via Main Line; Elkhart Accommodation; South Chicago Accommodation. [times illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 48 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago ..... * 9:30 a. m. | § 8:05 p. m.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Afternoon; "Fernande." Evening: Benefit of John W. Blaisdel; "Fernande" and "The Happy Pair."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Thomas Burlesque Concerts." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire Waif." Afternoon and evening.

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Elizabeth street, corner Madison. Afternoon and evening.

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Matinee Concert at 2:30 by the Orchestral Union.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

POSITIVELY LAST SALE OF BOOKS AT AUCTION this evening, at 195 East Randolph-st., two doors from Fifth-av. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 18, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Hon. W. B. Williams has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Michigan for Congress, to succeed Wilder D. Foster.

Winter has set in early in the Far West. Eight inches of snow fell in Wyoming and Utah yesterday, and the Union Pacific trains were delayed several hours thereby.

McKinstry, the Independent candidate for Supreme Court Judge in California, is elected by 5,000 majority, which is another telling blow at the corruptions of the old parties in that State.

In the Stokes trial yesterday, the prosecution rested their case. During the trial, the Court, upon motion of the District Attorney, fixed the trial of Tweed under the Ring indictments immediately after the conclusion of the Stokes case.

The meeting of the Synods in St. Louis yesterday will be found more than ordinarily interesting to members of the Presbyterian denomination. A report which was brought before the Old School Synod of Missouri, favoring a union with the Southern General Assembly, met with strong opposition, and was discussed all day. The probable outcome of the matter will be that about one-third of the churches in the Old School Synod will unite with the Northern General Assembly.

Louis Riel, the Manitoban rebel, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament by acclamation, and has left for Ottawa, although he is under indictment in Manitoba, jointly with Lepine, one of his staff, during the rebellion, for the murder of Scott. His election at this time has unusual significance, as the indictment which was procured against him was an act of bad faith upon the part of the Canadian Government, which had granted a general amnesty both to himself and Lepine. The election, therefore, is evidently intended as a rebuke to the Government.

Some months ago, THE TRIBUNE commenced issuing a twelve-page Saturday sheet to its readers outside of the city. We were not aware that this was a mark of extraordinary enterprise until the Chicago *Times*, in its issue of yesterday, made a double-leaded splurge announcing its intention to do the same thing, and predicting that THE TRIBUNE would follow its example. This prediction is to be taken with the same margin for exaggeration and untruthfulness as the *Times'* reports of the Clearing-House meeting and the Union Bank reopening. In fact, since that Clearing-House meeting took place, the *Times* has been very groggy indeed.

Postmaster-General Creswell has at this late day come forward with a remedy for panics, which he made known at a political meeting in Baltimore last evening. Following in the footsteps of the President, Mr. Creswell sees a panic-stopper in the Post-Office Banks, which would protect depositors as well as note-holders in a panic, inasmuch as the former would deposit with the Government, the money to be invested in loans, and thus put in circulation again. The Postmaster-General also sees an opportunity of killing two birds with one stone. He will not only put a stopper on panics, but also construct the postal-telegraph with the money.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday and breadstuffs were stronger under a better demand. Mess pork was inactive, and 12½c per brl lower, at $13.50@13.62½ cash, and $12.25@12.40 seller December. Lard was active and unchanged at 7⅝c cash, and 7@7½c seller December. Meats were dull, ¼@½c lower, at 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; 6¾@7c for short clear, and 8½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, and ½c lower, at [illegible] corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and firm. Wheat was active, and ½@1c higher, closing firm at $1.04½ cash, and 1.05¾ seller November. Corn was active, and [illegible] higher, closing at 37½c cash, and 38⅜c seller November. Oats were quiet, but ⅜@½c higher, closing at 31⅝c cash, and 32c seller November. Rye was quiet, and 1c higher, closing at 64c. Barley was more active, and a shade higher, closing at $1.26 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 3. Hogs were dull and weak at 20c decline, closing at $3.50@4.15. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

The returns from the Ohio and Iowa elections are still unsettled. The Democrats in the former State, according to the latest dispatches, claim the election of Allen by 869 majority, and a majority of 16 in the Legislature on joint ballot, and are so confident of the result that they will jubilate this evening in Cincinnati. In Iowa, Carpenter's majority still continues to weaken, notwithstanding Des Moines dispatches which report majorities in bulk and by estimate, but make no returns by counties. The table which we publish elsewhere contain the only reliable figures which have come from the counties. The definite result can hardly be reached for some days to come.

We print a letter from a citizen of the Town of Lyman, Ford County, concerning the early history of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. From this it appears that the Credit-Mobilier Construction Ring let out the grading at 35 cents per cubic yard, and this contract was sub-let through three or four hands down as low as 12 cents per yard. The workmen were boarded at the farm-houses along the line, and all the teams in the neighborhood were hired, and then, when the work was done, the contractors departed without paying anybody. The direct contribution of labor and unpaid board by the people of that single town was $9,000; they had already subscribed $25,000 bonds, and the Company had been paid liberally for the location of its station. It would be interesting to know how much the Construction Company was paid for grading, which was finally done for 12 to 14 cents per yard,—and even this cost was paid by the people of the town.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which was in session in St. Louis yesterday, had under consideration a series of resolutions of a very comprehensive, as well as remarkable, character, in which the Governments of the world were arraigned for allowing the Pope to be dethroned and shorn of his temporal power. Protests were made against the attitude of the Government of Prussia towards the Ultramontanes, and against the influence of secret societies. A resolution was also reported, denouncing in bitter terms the public-school system of this country, which led to a protracted and acrimonious discussion, some of its advocates indulging in very absurd, bigoted, and intemperate speeches. After a long debate, the Union manifested its good sense by recommitting the objectionable resolution to the Committee, which subsequently reported a more moderate one. In the debate, the Eastern Catholics very generally opposed this wholesale denunciation of the public-school system. The most practical and important action taken by the Union was the appointment of a committee to look after the welfare of immigrants.

On the 9th of October, a dispatch from Boston appeared in the columns of this paper, setting forth that John P. Squires & Co., the heavy packers of that city, had found it necessary to discharge a large number of workmen; had issued a card that they were obliged to give up their foreign trade, owing to the impossibility of getting money to buy hogs; and that they might be obliged to shut down altogether for a while. Since that publication, we have received a letter from Messrs. John P. Squires & Co., in which they say: "A fortnight ago, we did *not* 'discharge a large gang,' nor has any considerable decrease in the number of our working force been found necessary since the panic has overtaken the country. We have *not* issued a card 'to the effect that it will be obliged to give up its foreign business (nor any card to any 'effect'), being unable to get money to buy hogs.' During the last week we bought and paid for eighty D. D. cars of hogs, in your market (and have averaged seventy cars per week for three weeks past), and, hoping to be able to continue on, in the even tenor of our way, we do not anticipate the necessity of 'shutting down,' either partially or altogether, even for 'a while.'" The correction of our correspondent's statements is due to the firm, especially at such a time as this, when errors of this sort are calculated to work more than personal mischief.

The charges against Secretary Richardson begin to wear a serious aspect, and the Treasury Department is in a flurry of excitement, seeking some means of escape from the dilemma in which it finds itself. The technical charge against the Secretary is, that, after the United States District Courts of Pennsylvania and Maryland had decided that it was unnecessary for canal-boats to be provided with enrollments and licenses, he ordered the customs' officers to report to the District Attorney all canal-boats found trading in navigable waters without the above-mentioned documents. The plea of the Secretary, that he took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court, is upset by the fact that the appeal was dismissed a year before the circular to the customs' officers was written, and that no appeal is now pending. With regard to the general offense, the counsel for the aggrieved parties cite the action of the President and the Executive Department of the Government, in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, in which they not only accepted the decision of the Louisiana District Court as law, but ordered Gen. Emory to enforce the decree with the bayonet. The Secretary is now busily engaged in finding some means of reconsidering his action, the penalty for which is removal from office, fine, and imprisonment.

Gov. Kellogg has furnished the *Financier* with a statement of the financial condition of his State. He shows that Louisiana now has outstanding bonds amounting to $22,302,600, injunctions against $5,594,000 of which have already been issued by the Courts. He also reports that the interest on all the bonds, except those whose payment has been enjoined, has been paid up to Sept. 1. The New York *Tribune* reminds the Governor that he has failed to explain how Louisiana is accustomed to pay off her current obligations. It has been the custom, under Gov. Kellogg's administration of the State finances, to settle claims against the Treasury by issuing warrants. The Auditor and Treasurer are never prepared to honor these warrants, and the result is that they circulate more or less among the community as a sort of local currency. It is not possible to say how much this form of indebtedness amounts to, but it is very far from being insignificant, and must form a part of any estimate of the State debt that is made. There is another practice which Gov. Kellogg neglected to mention. Whenever the State Treasury is in funds, the money is not wasted by taking up its certified evidences of debt, but it is sold at auction to those who are willing to take the least amount for the warrants they hold. As this is a form of repudiation, it is of importance in any statement of the financial condition of Louisiana.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Wall street was unusually quiet yesterday, and business was after the old routine fashion. Stock speculation was very irregular, but at the close the whole list was weaker, Western Union opening at 58 and closing at 56¼; Lake Shore opening at 69¼, closing at 67¾; and New York Central opening at 89¼ and closing at 88⅝. Money was very fluctuating, being close and easy at intervals. As stocks fell gold stiffened up, and closed at 108¼. Governments were active, but nothing new is reported. The street was full of rumors, among them one that Jay Gould was about to retire from operations. Upon being hunted down, the good news proved to be true. The only suspension of the day was that of E. W. & J. P. Carvers, stock brokers, liabilities, $100,000. The discussion of the resumption of currency payments still continues and grows more earnest. It is urged very warmly that the Clearing-House alone stands in the way of completing the confidence which has commenced between the people and the banks, and that the legal-tenders which are now in the safe depositories and the coffee-pots must come out. The banks show a material gain in legal-tenders, and the merchants report improvements in business and collections.

Reports from other cities contain nothing especially new, except that St. Louis begins to see light ahead. The Clearing-House Association has decided to resume currency payments on the 27th inst., and, meanwhile, St. Louis will be engaged in the interesting operation of retiring certificates in small lots from time to time.

VANDERBILT'S STRUGGLE AGAINST FACTS.

The upward spurt taken by stocks on Thursday indicates that Commodore Vanderbilt is losing his head. He is betting that the prosperity of the country is just as great as it was before Jay Cooke's failure. In the desperate resolve which has seized him of escaping all loss and sustaining the stocks with which he is identified, he has ignored facts that are perfectly apparent to unprejudiced observers. He is opposing his personal resources against the law of gravitation. It is an unequal struggle in which a dozen Vanderbilts would have to succumb. The business of the country, both public and private, received a shock from the panic that spread over the entire continent. There has been a serious falling-off in the revenue of the Government. It has been publicly announced that the Government will require several millions of dollars of the so-called "reserve" to meet the shortage for the current month; about $4,000,000 of this hypothetical fund has already been paid out. The private business of the country shows a similar decline. Chicago is, without doubt, the most prosperous city in the Union to-day. Yet the clearings of the Chicago banks are only about one-third what they were immediately before Jay Cooke's failure, and only about one-half what they were at the same time last year. These are indications, not merely of a shrinkage in values, but of a proportionate decline in the amount of business which the country is doing,—which is only another phrase for the same thing. Mr. Vanderbilt, in entering Wall street at this time to bull his railroad and telegraph stock, is practically betting that, while all the other business of the country has been reduced one-half, the railroad and telegraph business has not been impaired.

It has been estimated in New York that the total shrinkage in the values of the Vanderbilt stocks within five hours last Tuesday amounted to $10,000,000. The estimated shrinkage in the same securities since the panic set in is $50,000,000, distributed among New York Central, Lake Shore, and Western Union, at the rate of $18,000,000 each for the first two, and $14,000,000 for the last. Mr. Vanderbilt's personal interest in these stocks can be readily reckoned by those familiar with them; and, on this basis, it is stated that Vanderbilt's losses, at the ruling prices of Tuesday, reached $20,000,000. About two weeks ago, a transitory buoyancy was produced by the announcement that the German bankers had advanced Mr. Vanderbilt $10,000,000; but the stocks soon went back below the figure from which this rumor rescued them. The same statement was used for the splurge of Thursday. It is probable that there was some foundation for the second report, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is actually pouring money into the street. The more of it he puts in, the worse off he will be. He is a proud and obstinate old man, and his ambition and greed are both enlisted in the stocks which he has held up so long. It would be characteristic of the man, encouraged by unparalleled successes in the past, to venture his whole fortune to save his reputation and get back the money he has already lost. But neither Vanderbilt's name nor his fortune is sufficient to offset the actual falling off in the business of the country. If business generally falls off in the proportion indicated by the Government revenue receipts and the bank clearings, railroads certainly cannot earn the same dividends as heretofore.

We have published within a few days an official statement of the condition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has enabled the country to form some idea of the actual value of that stock. Mr. Vanderbilt's present control of this stock was secured at an average investment of about 75 cents. Contrary to the advice of the old and experienced officers of the Company, Vanderbilt carried the price above 90. It has gone down to about 50 since the panic, and, in spite of temporary recovery, it will most likely go back to that figure. The earnings of the Company for its last fiscal year were $2,757,962, only $1,035,512 of which was passed to the "income account," and not one dollar of which was divided among the stockholders. Does this showing warrant an aggregate capital and indebtedness of $44,000,000—the price at which Vanderbilt was holding it when the panic set in? Western Union is worth every dollar of what it cost, and would pay the usual interest, or a handsome premium over its cost. But it will not pay anybody to hold it at 90 or even at 75. Telegraph building is cheap. Lines can be set up at the rate of $100 to $300 a mile. So long as it is known that Western Union, with its $43,000,000 of stock and $6,000,000 of bonds, can be kept up to 90 cents, competing lines will be constructed which the old Company must buy, else its business will fall off; and thus there will be a continuous pressure to bring the stock down to "hard-pan." In the meantime, as the Report shows, the cost of maintaining the lines has increased steadily, under very judicious management, from $14.50 per mile in 1869, to $20.37 per mile in 1873. All these things are facts of a business nature, which neither Vanderbilt nor any combination of speculators can successfully oppose.

If it is true, as it appears to be, that Mr. Vanderbilt is staking his own money and all he can borrow on a wager that business is as brisk as it was a month ago, or anything near it, he is rushing headlong to his ruin. He may succeed in raising the prices for a time, but the bulk of the sales at the increased rates will be to him. The banks, which have so long abetted him, are now struggling to save themselves, and, whenever they can do so without loss, they will throw his watered stocks overboard. Their purpose, indeed their necessity, is to get out what they have in already, or as much of it as possible. Mr. Vanderbilt's resources are not unlimited, and the end of his struggle against facts cannot be far off.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Democratic party, or what is left of it, will probably raise a noise over the alleged victory in Ohio. The Republican organs will also earnestly labor to prove that its old opponent is still alive, and so dangerous to the public safety that is is necessary for everybody now to vote the Republican ticket. But the Ohio election is by no means a Democratic victory. In 1853, the people of Ohio wanted to kill off the Whig party, which persisted in living, so a sufficient number of them voted for a third ticket, and let the Democrats elect their candidate for Governor. Two years later, the Whig party having been extinguished, the people of Ohio had organized a new party, and there has been no Democratic Governor in that State since then.

This summer, a member of the Washington Cabinet became a candidate for the United States Senate. For two years he had been using the patronage of the National Government to force his election, in case the Republicans should have a majority in the Legislature. The people of Ohio did not want Mr. Delano, nor did they approve of his use of Federal patronage to control the election. The result was that Republicans and others either voted directly for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, or abstained from voting and allowed the members of that party to be elected. The result was the defeat of Mr. Delano and the probable re-election of Mr. Thurman, who, being a man of ability, integrity, and liberal views, is preferred by a large majority of the people of all shades of opinion in Ohio to Mr. Columbus Delano.

At this moment it is uncertain whether Allen or Noyes is elected Governor. Should Allen be elected, his election will be due not to any preference for him or his party, but to the non-action of some and to the determination of others to defeat the Republican party. If Allen is elected, he will be in a minority of 50,000 of the whole vote polled, and in a still greater minority of the vote that might have been polled. No intelligent man will therefore believe that the people of Ohio, in defeating the Republican party and Mr. Columbus Delano, have decided to go back to the Democratic party.

AN ERA OF DEFALCATION.

There is no doubt that the general disruption of parties, which is very distinctly indicated in the Iowa and Ohio elections, is partly due to the wide-spread impression among the people of this country that the public offices are not as honestly administered, as a class, as they ought to be. There have been sufficient exposures of official corruption to warrant this impression. They have not always been in national matters, but the defalcations that have occurred in Federal, State, and local trusts have been so numerous as to excite the general distrust which we have mentioned. In addition to the actual defalcations, there have been other evidences of corruption calculated to create the same suspicion. Of this class are the evidences of Congressional and legislative bribery, of selfish and partisan maladministration of office, of unexplained shortage of accounts, etc. Every few days there are new contributions to the black list which has occasioned the popular distrust. It is of no particular import whether they are furnished by the Republican party or the Democratic party, by the Federal offices or State offices, by the chiefs or their subordinates. The effect on the public mind is the same, and the first natural remedy that suggests itself is a change.

New York State has furnished a very important contribution to the later defalcations, amounting to $300,000, and coming out of the funds in the hands of the State Treasurer. In this case, the defaulter was Charles H. Phelps, Cashier of the department. He was not an officeholder elected by the people, but he was in a position of official trust, and his defalcation was rendered possible by the loose system of administration, which, in fact, is true of all defalcations in public office. By an agreement between the Comptroller and the Treasurer of the State of New York, the State funds are deposited in some five or six Albany banks. There had been a system of checks and two sets of books adopted to guard against fraud, but these precautions were dropped. The whole financial administration of the office seems gradually to have passed into the hands of the Cashier, so that his mere statement of the accounts and bank-balances was accepted as final. In this way he succeeded in appropriating $300,000 before he was discovered. As a matter of course, he reports that the money had been used in speculation, and, also a matter of course, he had accomplices, though he has not yet revealed their names. The statement is made that the loss can be thrown upon the banks, so that the State will not suffer by the defalcation; but this is rarely the outcome of similar transactions, and it will be surprising if it should be the case in the present instance.

There is a law in Maryland which provides that the Comptroller of the State shall furnish each officer who may be in arrears in his accounts with a statement in detail sixty days before election. If such officers fail to make their accounts good within the ensuing thirty days, those in arrears are advertised in the public newspapers, together with a statement of their deficiencies. As a result of this law, it is stated that nearly 200 delinquent officials have been thus posted, showing an aggregate deficiency of $350,000. The list includes Sheriffs, Treasurers, Collectors, and other officials of the various counties. The amount does not represent an actual defalcation, but the list does represent the number of officials in arrearage as a result of a loose administration of public affairs. We apprehend that this extent of official peculation is by no means peculiar to the State of Maryland. The difference is that Maryland has a law which makes it public. If a similar law existed in other States, a similar condition of things might be exposed. The law appears to work advantageously in one respect at least, to wit: Out of the 194 delinquents reported, only twelve were re-elected to office. These were probably men who were able to explain their accounts to the satisfaction of their local constituents.

MORE POLITICAL BLACKMAILING.

Political blackmailing is the most unblushing species of this brazen vice, and no amount of exposure seems to be efficient in suppressing it. The indignant protests uttered throughout the country when Postmaster Filley's system of assessment in St. Louis was made known did not prevent the Surveyor and Naval Officer in the Baltimore Custom-House from proceeding to do the very same thing. The denunciation of both these cases, and the pretentious condemnation of the practice by the Washington chiefs, did not influence the Federal officeholders in New York to discontinue it. A Custom-House "contribution" for the benefit of the party during the present campaign has been reported. The "contribution" was divided at the rate of $30 for an Inspector and $70 for a Weigher. It was expected that $12,000 would be collected in this way, but the Springfield *Republican* has information that some of the employes, taking courage from the action of some of the St. Louis and Baltimore men, will refuse to submit to the extortion, and carry the matter to Washington. If there were anything like a sincere disposition on the part of the Administration to put a stop to this blackmailing, it could be done in a jiffy. The removal of Postmaster Filley and the Surveyor and Naval Officer at Baltimore would have accomplished the reform without more ado. A vague and feeble disapproval on the part of a Secretary, which is given in deference to public indignation, is not equal to the emergency. We fear, however, that, if there are any removals, they are more likely to be among the men who refuse to submit to the official blackmail than among those who assess it. The New York Custom-House ring has a particular interest in the county and State election this fall. They hope to get their hands in just where the Tammany ring was choked off, and, to do this, are entirely willing that the Custom-House employes, dependent on the ring for their places, shall "contribute" liberally. As the Washington Administration sustained the "ring" in their blackmailing raid upon the merchants, it is not likely to take any summary measures to suppress the "assessment" for a political campaign.

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* concludes that the canvass in Iowa has been an unusual one, and that it will take some days to ascertain the precise result. It admits that the Anti-Monopolists will apparently control the Legislature, and says:

As to the complexion of the Senate on the question of the regulation of railroads, it will require the complete returns before an intelligent judgment can be formed. The House will be, of course, as it has been for several sessions past, in favor of such legislation. But the railroad party start in with a decided advantage in the Senate, where nearly two-thirds of those holding over are already committed, by past action, to oppose any and all measures for the control of freight and passenger fares likely to be agreed upon by those who heartily favor such legislation.

—The City of Burlington, Iowa, voted for Governor: Vale, 685; Carpenter, 943; Matilda Fletcher, 1. A specimen brick from the rural districts is 59 majority for Vale, where Grant had 113 majority last year.

—The City of Keokuk: Vale, 753; Carpenter, 966. One of the out-lying precincts sent in 180 majority for Vale, and the whole vote of the county (Lee) gives Vale 555 majority, against 64 for Grant last year.

—The home county of James Harlan, in Iowa, being the County of Henry (good for 1,500), went into the first reports for 1,000 of Gov. Carpenter's 40,000 majority, and the following tells the rest:

Special to The Burlington Hawk-Eye.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 15.—The dispatch sent you last night was based on the returns from Centre, Canaan, and Marion Townships. Returns from other townships knock the rooster out of that dispatch, and bring us from the third story of the multiplication-table down to these figures: Carpenter, 15 majority; West, 13 majority; Newbold, 125 majority; Lyon, 80 majority; Houseman, Anti-Monopoly, for Treasurer, was elected by about 40 majority. FRANK HATTON.

—Before the election in Iowa, it was the correct thing to say that "the *only* opposition to Gov. Carpenter and the Republican ticket is by a pie-bald concern called the Anti-Monopolist ticket. Now it is the correct thing to say:

There has been a perilous division of the Republican vote in Iowa endangering if not losing the election of *the regular candidate* for Governor. If he is beaten, however, the successful competitor is also a Republican, carried outside of the regular organization by the Anti-Monopoly excitement—leaving the disaster less deplorable than if the triumph of a Democrat had been permitted.

—In the last great war of Europe the French thought they annihilated the German armies by calling them "the Prussians." So now, as the reports come in from Iowa, certain press agents think to belittle a great popular victory by crediting it to "the Democrats."

—Macbeth Logan to the Iowa Banquo: "Thou canst not say *I* did it."

—The vote of Cleveland, Ohio, for Governor:

1873.		1871.	
Noyes, Republican	5,789	Noyes, Republican	7,547
Allen, Democrat	4,225	McCook, Democrat	3,676
Collins, Independent	557		
Stewart, Prohibition	265		

And these are the "lessons" of the vote in Cleveland, as spoken by high oracle:

Correct the party machinery, but do not undertake to play smash with the whole machine.—*Herald.*

The way to secure reform is to work for it inside the party lines.—*Leader.*

—The vote of Cincinnati for Governor:

1873.		1871.	
Noyes, Republican	15,696	Noyes, Republican	14,368
Allen, Democrat	15,909	McCook, Democrat	12,673
Collins, Independent	4,269		

—One office-holding Republican newspaper remarks that—

Had the contest in Iowa been one involving acknowledged Republican principles, and had there depended upon it the election of a United States Senator or members of Congress, no doubt exists, etc., etc.

And another office-holding Republican newspaper remarks that—

The result of the election for Representative in Congress in Oregon will scarcely surprise anybody. It is no indication of the political sentiment of that State, as it turned upon personal considerations. Etc., etc.

And of Ohio pipes in a third:

Ohio has never been reliable. . . . In this contest the Democrats had the advantage. They had their candidate in the person of Senator Thurman, and they knew whom they were working for.

Therefore, according to the Chicago *Post*, the Republicans lost Iowa because they had not a United States Senator to elect; and, according to the Detroit *Post*, they lost Ohio for the very opposite reason. Now, which *Post* will they tie to.

—The question with the Iowa farmers was whether they would have "the Republican party" do it for them, or whether they would do it themselves. They concluded not to send a small boy to mill this time, more especially as the boy has a bad character for pilfering fruit on the way.

—They don't talk contemptuously of "Dolly Varden," any more, in California, but the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Railroad-Republican organ) says:

Whether we are on the eve of one of those popular revolutions no one can tell. We think we see the premonitory agitation of the political elements. We fancy we hear the distant rumbling of the storm; somehow we scent mischief in the air. We are as wise as a Delphic oracle, and we prophesy that it may come or it may not. But if parties are wise, they will stop stealing. If corporations are prudent, they will begin to act in recognition of the principle that they are the servants and not the masters of the people. If wealth would maintain its just relation to labor, it will be prompt to recognize the rights of labor, and moderate the insolence of its demands.

—The farmers will stand their ground and fight for their rights till they obtain them in all the States.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—Salary-grab, Credit Mobilier, and kindred matters are bearing fruit. The October elections develop a tidal-wave against the Administration.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—How grandly the shout of redeemed labor comes up from the prairies of Iowa. With what accord the farms and workshops have moved upon the citadels of corruption and abuse. Court-house rings, agencies, and cliques have alike disappeared in the conflict. . . . Shall Iowa lead Minnesota in so grand a triumph? Awake to duty everywhere. Let the example be great as the cause is glorious. A redeemed State is only a prelude to a redeemed nation.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The result of the contests in Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana leaves no room to doubt that a revolution has set in that will forever break the hold of the Republican party upon the great States of the Northwest. Every account from the two most important fields of Tuesday's strife is pregnant with disaster to the Credit Mobilier party.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—There is a panic in the regency at Madison equal to that in Wall street, and Washburn stock is at a ruinous discount. The regency have sent Gov. Washburn up in the northwestern part of Wisconsin to see if he cannot roll back the tide of defeat from that quarter. All hail this signal of distress.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The result of the Iowa election has a certain significance that ought not to escape the observation of the Eastern managers of Western railways. Whatever the concentrated power that railroad organizations may be enabled to exert, it is evident enough that on a direct issue with the people they must inevitably go to the wall. . . . Possibly the magnates who control these corporations may find food for reflection in the results of the recent elections.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

BOSTON.

Charles Bradlaugh's First Appearance Before a Boston Audience—The Impression He Produced—The Trouble in the Boston Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Charles Bradlaugh, the leader of the Republican movement in England, made his first appearance before a Boston audience this evening. His reception was cordial, as that of every stranger with a record generally is in this city; but before he had proceeded half way through his address he had won most emphatic applause, and, when he concluded, was cheered. He came on to the platform accompanied by Wendell Phillips, Senator Sumner, Dr. Miner, and a few other notables, and was introduced to the audience by Wendell Phillips as the "Sam Adams of 1873."

Mr. Bradlaugh is a heavy, massive man, not unlike in form, though less polished, than Robert Collyer, and has a broad face, heavy, solid jaw and fine, high forehead. The cut and appearance of his hair and the back of his head is not unlike that of Henry Ward Beecher, and the expression of his face sometimes suggests the shrewd yet benign look of Horace Greeley. He spoke of Republicanism in England, and, in approaching the subject, criticised the existing Republics in France and Spain. He held that they were not republics; they were Personal Governments. The Republic is the government of the people. You cannot make a republic, he said, by simply overthrowing a monarchy and declaring "This is a republic." A company of men cannot make one. A republic can only be made when the people become bigger than any King. The republic in Spain, he said, was simply the result of the breaking up of the monarchy. The monarchy had fallen to pieces, and it was only the republican leaders who had the courage and ability to take the helm. He did not, however, despair of the ultimate success of the republic in these two countries. Spain deserved to be a republic if for nothing else but for Castelar. The Republican movement in England, he said, was a work of slow growth. Its leaders did not mean to accomplish the end by force. It was a movement of the brain, and not of the arm; of the school, and not of the barrack; of the pen, and not of the sword. Its aim was to educate the people, to lift them up to the possibilities of a republic, and it was a legal movement. He argued, by reference to the history of the English Government, that the people made the sovereigns there; that the crown was not hereditary, and he held that what the people had given they could take away. Their movement was not connected with the international, because he believed no rule for the government of all people could be set. As an illustration of the growth of Republican sentiment in England, he stated that there were clubs, not secret, but open and free spoken, all over England and Scotland, and in the Isle of Wight, right under the shadow of the Royalty; and that at a recent meeting, at which 5,000 people were present, but fifteen hands were held up against, while a forest of hands were lifted for a republican form of government. His appeal to America was not for her money or her swords, but for her verdict on the case in behalf of justice, right, and liberty. His showing of the condition of the agricultural laborer was harsh, and his picture of the working of the land-monopoly of the aristocracy against the tenants was sombre in the extreme.

Mr. Bradlaugh achieved his success here by the force of sheer earnestness and honesty of purpose. His voice is harsh rather than melodious, his elocution faulty, and his pronunciation bad, the dropping of the H's and other evidences of a lack of cultivation being uncomfortably conspicuous.

THE GRANGER TROUBLE.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman*, which is in sympathy with the Patrons of Husbandry movements, in its issue this week, essays to give the history of the Boston Grange, officially disbanded. It says that this Grange was partially composed of a few respectable grain merchants, who were attracted to it with the legitimate purpose of facilitating the cause of cheap transportation, but whose vocation could not be strictly classed under the head of agriculture, and their inclinations failed to lead them to work for the organization in a manner to secure the results it proposed. Thus the business was clearly begun at the wrong end from the first. The rest of the members, on whom devolved the working of the order, were but a motley collection of persons such as can at any moment be gathered into a reputable organization, but whose interests in the cause of agriculture was about as eager as that of blind people in the study of astronomy. The Worthy Deputy, J. C. Abbott, who had been sent hither to organize this Grange, had the misfortune to be beset with wrong influences, and, as the result, men were admitted to the control of the Grange who were as much in sympathy with it as the railroad managers themselves. The organization thus composed was capable of becoming an instrument of mischief and malice, and so its charter was revoked.

THE CROPS.

A Falling Off in the Cotton Crop During the Last Month—Falling Off in the Corn Crop—A Good Showing Made by Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The average condition of the cotton crop has fallen off from 89 to 78½ since the first week in September. The October status of the crop is materially reduced. The season must be of average length, and comparatively favorable for picking, to insure a crop equal to that of last year. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 90; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 82; Florida, 76; Alabama, 79; Mississippi, 75; Louisiana, 65; Texas, 80; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 90; Missouri, 90.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 17.—Additional reports, dated Oct. 1, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, indicate still greater losses to the corn crop than have as yet been estimated, the result of the corn having been caught in an immature condition by the frost in the last half of September. This is confirmed by reports, dated Oct. 15, received this evening, from counties in Iowa and Illinois, producing more than one-half the yield of the two States. No estimates have yet been made of these reports, but it seems highly probable that the losses in those States will be increased over the previous estimates from 10 to 20 per cent. In regard to the winter wheat crop, the indications are that a very largely increased acreage, as compared with last year, has been sown. In the winter wheat producing belt, in most localities, the present condition is of the most favorable character. Returns from Arkansas and Mississippi concur in regard to the damage to the cotton crop, by worms in the latter State. The estimates of the present yield are less than 50 per cent, as compared with last year.

ABOUT DANIEL DREW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the following: "Several statements having been published to the effect that Daniel Drew had effected several mortgages on his estate, in order to raise funds to enable him to meet his liabilities arising from stock transactions on Wall street, the records of the Register's office were searched to-day. From this investigation it appears that, on the 20th of September last, Mr. Drew gave three mortgage bonds of $20,000 each on his property, corner of Union place and Seventeenth street, for the securing of moneys held by him in trust for Antionette Cozzens, Josephine Cozzens, Georgia Everell, and Louise Reddy, daughter of the late Robert W. Kelly, for whose estate Mr. Drew was made joint executor with Mr. Ely Kelly and Chauncey M. Weeks."

WASHINGTON.

Charges Preferred Against Secretary Richardson for Contempt of the United States Court—An Administration Organ Blames Noyes for the Defeat in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Secretary Richardson is evidently very much exercised over the charges that have been made about him to the President, accompanying which the complainants, through counsel, make known their willingness and supposed ability to maintain before the proper Court of Impeachment the allegations made by them. The circular of the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs upon which are based the allegations that the Secretary has been guilty of high misdemeanors in fulfilling the final decrees of the United States Courts, by instructing Collectors of Customs to disregard them, was issued Aug. 2 last, and is here given in full, as follows:

The Department has been informed that the Judges of the District Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the District of Maryland, have decided that canal-boats are not required by law to be provided with enrollments and licenses. This Department does not acquiesce in this decision, but holds that such boats must be provided with the documents in question, or pay the alien tonnage tax of $1 per ton, and under Sec. 6, act of Feb. 18, 1793, upon coming out of a canal into the navigable waters of the United States. Appeals from the decisions mentioned have therefore been taken to the United States Circuit Courts. Accordingly, until a decision is rendered upon the appeals, the question is finally determined. You are hereby instructed to report to the United States District Attorney for libel for recovery of said alien tax, all canal-boats found trading upon the navigable waters of the United States not provided with the documents in question, with the understanding that such libels shall not be tried, except at the instance of the claimants, until the question involved is fairly disposed of by the courts.

Counsel for the aggrieved parties in the petition, which was laid before the President, and which was discussed in the Cabinet meeting, set forth, among other things, in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth, the President's accepting the decision and action of the District Judge at New Orleans as a law which the Executive Department of the Government was bound to respect, although there was little or no room to doubt that the Court had exceeded its powers. The President considered that he had no authority to review, baffle, set aside, or suspend the decrees of the Court, but that it was his duty to support them, even at the cost of blood; and directed Marshal Packard to call upon Gen. Emory for troops, if necessary, to enable him to execute the decree of the Court.

The petition also states that the action of the Secretary cannot be explained by his allegation that an appeal from the decision of the District Court of Pennsylvania has been taken to the United States Circuit Court. An appeal was taken, it is true, but it is also true that the appeal was dismissed by the Circuit Court almost a year before the mandate of the 2d of August was written, and no appeal is pending anywhere in the case of the class of boats in question, a fact of which the Secretary could not have been ignorant. The Secretary of the Treasury is, therefore, held to have been guilty of willful oppression under color of the law, upon proof of which he shall, according to law, be dismissed from office, and shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

The Secretary has called in and interrogated all of his clerks who had any connection with or knowledge of the subject. The laws and previous decisions bearing upon the case have all been hunted up, and a general stir, such as has not been made for years, has been created in that portion of the department wherein are located the employes who can or might assist in explaining away the difficulty in which the Secretary finds himself, and, as he says, all by a letter written by an Acting Secretary of the Treasury during his (Richardson's) absence from Washington. He believes the subject to be not beyond reconsideration, and he is, therefore, actively at work with his assistants preparing to reconsider.

AN ADMINISTRATION ORGAN ON THE ELECTION.

An editorial in the evening Administration organ runs thus: "Ohioans in this city who have just returned from the election in their State are indignant at the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. They say that Noyes and Hart, the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, ran the canvass in their own interests, and managed to keep prominent speakers out of the State and off the stump, that they might reap sufficient glory from the brilliant victory they were to achieve through their personal efforts, to float the one into the United States Senate and the other into the gubernatorial office by promotion. This programme was so distasteful, it is alleged, that many Republicans stayed away from the polls altogether, rather than see it carried out. This theory seems to be justified by the fact that the heaviest losses to the ticket were in the strongest Republican localities."

THE DEATH OF COMMISSIONER LEGGETT'S SON.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, gives no credence whatever to the report that his son met his death while being hazed by his fellow-students at Cornell University. On the contrary, he is convinced that the death was purely accidental. He will, however, go to Ithaca to investigate the matter, especially now that the Coroner's jury has rendered a verdict of accidental death, during young Leggett's initiation as a member of the "Kappa Alpha" society, the testimony showing that he was blindfolded at the time the accident occurred.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY CLERKSHIP VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, commencing Oct. 28, to fill vacancies in clerkships of Class 1. These will be the first examinations held in that Department under the new Civil-Service rules of providing for examinations by districts. It is understood to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the appointments, so far as practicable, from districts having less than their proportion of clerks in the Department. As most of the candidates will doubtless be from the vicinity of the District of Columbia, which already has much more than its proportion, only such vacancies as must immediately be filled will be filled from examination in Washington. The remainder will be left over until the district examinations about to be held in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Savannah are completed.

BONDS BEARING NO INTEREST.

About $1,800,000 of United States bonds included in the fourth and fifth calls of the Secretary of the Treasury were not presented for redemption. The holders are evidently not aware that their securities have some time since ceased to bear interest.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The storm in Minnesota will move eastward over the lakes for Saturday. Throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwest winds with cloudy weather, and possibly rain. For the Middle and Eastern States, Ohio Valley, and Lower Lake region, eastern winds, threatening and rainy weather. For Lake Superior, northeast winds. For Lake Michigan, southeast veering to southwest winds, with clouds and rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, and Escanaba, and are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Detroit, and Toledo.

SNOW AT THE WEST.

OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the depth of 8 inches fell in the western part of Wyoming and in Utah. The Union Pacific train, due here to-day, was several hours late, having been laid up by orders on account of the snow-storm.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	29.97	65	S., fresh.	.73	H. rain.
Cheyenne	30.10	34	Calm.	.....	Snow.
Chicago	29.78	56	S. W., fresh.	.21	Threat'ng.
Cincinnati	30.00	60	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.96	64	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Davenport	29.77	55	W., fresh.	.37	Clear.
Denver	30.22	39	E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.94	65	S. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.84	56	W., fresh.	.49	Clear.
La Crosse	29.65	49	W., brisk.	.30	Clearing.
Leavenw'th	30.00	52	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.65	64	S. W., brisk.	.09	Clearing.
Omaha	29.99	45	N. W., brisk	.21	Clear.
St. Paul	29.41	65	S. W., brisk.	.96	Threat'ng.
Toledo	29.95	65	S., fresh.	.15	Threat'ng.

...funds to enable him to
...ing from stock transac-
...the records of the Regis-
...rubed to-day. From this
...ars that, on the 20th
...Mr. Drew gave
...of $20,00.. each
...of Union place
...for the securing of
...trust for Antionelle Co...
...ns, Georgia Everell, and
...er of the late Robert W.
...Mr. Drew was made joint
...Kelly and Chauncey M.

...TON.

...gainst Secretary ...ontempt of the ...rt—An Adminis- ...James Noyes for the

...Chicago Tribune.
...TARY RICHARDSON.
...17.—Secretary Rich- ...ch exercised over the ...ade about him to the ...which the complain- ...make known their will- ...bility to maintain before ...achment the allega- ...The circular of ...ent to Collectors ...h are based the ...ry has been guilty of ...ulfilling the final de- ...s Courts, by instruct- ...toms to disregard them, ..., and is here given in full.

...formed that the Judges ...he United States for the ...ylvania, and the District of ...that canal-boats are not re- ...ded with enrollments and ...t does not acquiesce ...ids that such boats ...with the documents ...en tonnage tax of $1 per ton, ...of Feb. 18, 1793, upon coming ...vigable waters of the United ...decisions mentioned have ...o the United States Circuit ...il a decision is rendered upon ...is finally determined. You ...report to the United States ...d for recovery of said alien ...d trading upon the navigable ...tates not provided with the ...with the understanding that ...ed, except at the instance of ...uestion involved is fairly dis-

...rieved parties in the peti- ...efore the President, and ...n the Cabinet meeting, set ...things, in the case of ...the President's accepting ...n of the District Judge at ...hich the Executive De- ...ment was bound to ...re was little or ...that the Court ...rs. The President ...o authority to review, ...nd the decrees of the ...s duty to support them, ...ood; and directed Marshal ...Gen. Emory for troops, if ...to execute the decree of

...s that the action of the ...explained by his allega- ...from the decision of the ...Pennsylvania has been ...States Circuit Court. ...aken, it is true, ...true that the ...by the Circuit Court ...he mandate of the 2d of ..., and no appeal is pending ...of the class of boats in ...which the Secretary could ...t. The Secretary of the ...e, held to have been guilty ...under color of the law, ...shall, according to law, ...and shall be held guilty ...shall, on conviction, be ...0 nor more than $5,000, ...t less than six months nor

...led in and interrogated ...d any connection with ...subject. The laws and ...aring upon the case have ...d a general stir, such as ...r years, has been created in ...department wherein are ...who can or might assist in ...difficulty in which the Sec- ...and, as he says, all by a ...an Acting Secretary of ...is (Richardson's) absence ...e believes the subject to ...deration, and he is, there- ...with his assistants pre-

...ORGAN ON THE ELECTION.
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...To the depth of 8 inches ...part of Wyoming and in ...cific train, due here to-day, ...e, having been laid up by ...the snow-storm.

...OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 18—1 a. m.

Wind.	Rain	Weather.
..., fresh.	.73	H. rain.
...alm.		Snow.
...W., fresh.	.21	Threat'ng.
...E., fresh.		Cloudy.
..., fresh.		Fair.
..., fresh.	.37	Clear.
..., gentle.		Cloudy.
...W., brisk.		Fair.
..., fresh.	.49	Clear.
..., brisk.	.30	Clearing.
..., brisk.		Clear.
...W., brisk.	.69	Clearing.
...W., brisk	.21	Clear.
...W., brisk.		Threat'ng.
..., fresh.	.14	Threat'ng.

A CIRCUS IN A CYCLONE.

Sudden Change of Programme in Montgomery Queen's Circus.

How the Storm Closed the Performance Last Evening.

The Tent Blown Down and the Audience Terrified, But Nobody Injured.

The elements were in a perturbed condition last evening. The Weather Bureau gave no notice of what was coming; so, when it came, it was unexpected. It refers to a cyclone which came to town about 9 o'clock, remained a short time, and departed, but not before it left its marks behind it. It ran around town, tore down shanties and signs, broke the glass in lamps, upset people on the street, and otherwise behaved in an unseemly manner. It was on the West Side, however, that the fury of the storm was most severely felt, and its most prominent victim was Montgomery Queen's Circus, temporarily located on the vacant square fronting on Madison and Elizabeth streets. There were about 500 persons in the big tent including a majority of women and children. They were absorbed in the performance. The clown caused them to laugh by repeating his stock of jokes, the female rider entranced them by her beauty and her daring feats of horsewomanship, the elephant made his bow and disappeared carrying his trunk with him. The camels had their backs up as high as usual and the Arabs rode into the ring to go through their evolutions. The hour was 9:15 by a chronometer. The Arabs looked lordly on their caparisoned steeds. The steeds felt good, and so did the Arabs, for the audience applauded them, or, rather, were about to applaud when a terrific gust of wind struck the tent. The poles were lifted from the ground, and began dancing a jig that was not down in the programme. The canvas was lifted in the air, and, after being torn in pieces, fell like a wet sheet upon the terrified audience. Women screamed, children screamed, men swore, the camels swore, or felt as if they wanted to, the elephant snorted, packed up his trunk, and sat down on his haunches to await developments, and see what was coming next; the lions growled like thunder, the rain beat against the whole of them, and every man, woman, and animal wished they were a thousand miles away. As for the Arabs they took their horses

And silently stole away,

in accordance with the suggestion of the poet. The performance it is hardly necessary to state was postponed until the weather got fine.

When the canvas fell it half smothered the audience, and then they were in the dark, mixed up, and unable to recognize each other. Fathers called for their wives, wives for their children, and children for their parents, while the lions continued to growl, and conveyed an impression that they were loose and ready to sup on human flesh. This notion of the lions prowling about was false, but the fear it inspired was no less agonizing. When children were missing, it was impossible to convince their mothers that their little ones had not been eaten and swallowed by the kings of the forest. Bit by bit the canvas was lifted, and the frightened people extricated themselves from the seats and began to search for missing friends. Some cried when the friends did not turn up on the spot, and went round searching for the loved ones. Gradually they came together, the trysting-place being a lager-beer shop, which seemed to have been chosen by common consent as a rendezvous. The meetings were painfully affecting. One woman who persisted in believing that the ourang-outang had eaten her only son, was not convinced there was not an ourang-outang in the city until the urchin was restored to her arms, and between the kisses showered on his curly pate, he asked her if it wasn't "a bully circus." In less than an hour the audience were on their way home, thankful they were not inside the lions, but inside a street-car.

The scene inside the dressing-tent was even more exciting. The trapeze ladies were just putting the finishing touch to their toilet, which is by no means the least entrancing part of their performance. When the squall struck the tent they, with the horse-rider, were flung to the centre of it in a heap, and screamed long and loud for help. The horse-rider, whether or no he relished too well the misfortune which made him the centre-point of a bevy of beauty which threatened momentarily to smother him, made no effort to release himself or his fair fellow-sufferers. Succor arrived at last. The huge form of Montgomery Queen, the proprietor of the show, preannounced by a hearty "Don't be skeered; I'll be there in a minute," suddenly crawled under the mass of canvas. He cut a hole in it large enough to allow of the egress of three, and, with a lady under each arm, made his way through the prone walls of the cloth prison, and landed his pretty cargo on the floor of an adjacent lager beer saloon, and then went back to extricate the rest of the ladies. Judging from his demeanor on this trying occasion, there is no doubt that the present misfortune will not long keep Mr. Queen out of the show business. One by one the circus performers and the audience crawled from under the canvas. There was but little gallantry shown all round. It was a case of every man and woman for himself or herself, as the case might be. Wives cried out, in agonizing tones, "John! I'm dying! smothering to death! Do come to me, John!" but all the pent-up Benedict could respond was an occasional "So am I," or "Can't stir an inch to save my life. Suddenly a cry went up, "The hippopotamus has broken loose;" but a young man, with great presence of mind, shouted: "There ain't no hippotamus in the show," and the excitement subsided. Then some one would wriggle free, and utter a short and subdued prayer, requesting that the wind be treated to the same course of action which a miller does to a stream which promises a supply of water-power.

A rather ludicrous incident occurred, in which two pairs of lovers played a part which they wish in vain could be erased from their memories. Without giving names in full, as the parties, though somewhat bruised and shaken, called at this office to have them suppressed, the facts of the case may be stated as follows: Arthur, a high-toned Ashland avenuer, was coaxed by his Evangeline to take her to the show last night, "just for fun, you know." The same thing happened to Tom, a low-toned North Sider, his dulcinea being Katrina by name. The two couples accidentally occupied adjacent seats at the show, and were deeply interested in the performance when the catastrophe happened. They were, with the rest, thrown to the ground and enveloped in canvas. In a minute Evangeline, who was "only stunned" by the fall, heaved a heavy sigh. There was no response. Then she moaned, and a stout arm crept around her, and a gentle but firm voice said, "I'm with you, darling." In a moment there was one couple to whom the accident, for some minutes subsequent to the occurrence, could hardly be called a misfortune. Arthur, who also was "only stunned," soon began thinking of his partner. He reached out his arm and touched—a silken scarf. He recognized its texture by the feel, and drew it and its contents nearer to him. "If we die, we die together," cried Arthur. "Vat ish dat you says?" cried Katrina, but the happy Arthur was altogether too happy to catch the meaning or peculiar pronunciation of the words. Just then the canvas was elevated and the fond lovers gazed upon—the strangers whom they were pressing to their hearts and whose happy tears were commingling with their own. Can the tableau be described,—the bitter tears of the lady-lovers, the objurgations of the male, the roars of laughter of the onlookers, who grasped the situation in an instant, and the subsequent blame which each one of the interested four cast upon the remaining three actors in this little drama? It was one of those things which, needing but little description, will stand quite a quantity of quiet meditation. If two matches are not, as well as the dozen tent-poles, broken off by the gale of last night, appearances, as the unfortunate couples sneaked off, were very deceptive.

Fortunately no one was killed, though many were bruised, and all were frightened. It is but just to the management to state that no blame attaches to them. Anticipating a storm, the guys were doubled, and every precaution taken. The accident was simply unavoidable, and may not occur again in twenty years. The employes were active in rescuing the audience. The damage has been repaired, and the performances will go on to-day as if nothing had happened.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17.—Ulrich Labengayer, a German resident of Lodi, near this city, committed suicide to-day when in custody of Officer Hoskins, of Ann Arbor. He was arrested for drunkenness and for abuse towards his family. After arrest by the officer, he had permission to go into the house to change his clothes. Not returning for a considerable time, the suspicions of the officer were aroused, and on entering the house Labengayer was found lying on the floor with his throat cut in a fearful manner. His wound is of such a serious nature that his recovery is doubtful.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—D. E. F. H. Borges, Brazilian Consul at this port, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself with a pistol. Cause supposed to have been financial embarrassment.

CRIME.

Arrest of a Forger of Railroad Passes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 17.—The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway has for the past month been flooded with forged passes, and all efforts to capture the forger were without success, although he was well known, until to-day, when he was arrested in this city by Marshal Kelly. The forger's name is Charles Paul. He is a fine, shrewd, intelligent-looking young man, and has given the officers a lively time. It appears that the Company were having a lot of passes printed at the office of the Toledo *Blade* for F. Ray, Master-Mechanic, and that Paul stole one of the books, signed Mr. Ray's name to them, then sold and gave them away. The Company have used every effort to detect Paul for over a month, but his shrewdness always baffled the officers. He is charged with other forgeries in Toledo.

Arrest of Horse-Thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 17.—Sheriff Pietree, of Oregon, Ogle County, brought up at our city last night with two noted horse-thieves—James and George Miller, father and son. Two years ago they robbed a farmer of the name of Green, residing in Ogle County, taking three of his horses, and then fled to Kansas. They were captured by the Sheriff at Middle Creek, in that State.

Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—Policeman Lee Cook arrived to-day in charge of B. Dickinson, who was under arrest for embezzling $500 from the State Insurance Company, of which he was agent at Midland City, Mich.

Knocked from a Railroad Bridge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROBERTSDALE, Ind., Oct. 17.—A man named Amos H. Dorsey was sitting on the railroad bridge to-day at this place, when the train came along and struck him, knocking him off the bridge, and injuring him severely. He lives in Chicago.

An Express Robber Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Oct. 17.—Bowens, the express robber, who obtained $10,200, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

The Death of Young Leggett.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The sad death of Mortimer Leggett, a young student of Cornell University, and son of the United States Commissioner of Patents, occasions the most profound excitement at Ithaca, where the tragedy has just been brought to light. From intelligence received here, it appears that young Legget was the victim of the most barbarous treatment at the hands of a number of his fellow-students, who had undertaken the task of initiating him into the mysteries of a college secret society. The usual practice of blindfolding the candidate and cutting him with a whip-lash, and otherwise ill-treating him, appears to have been carried out to the letter in this instance, and to have resulted in the most tragic consequences. The members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, having elected young Leggett a member, met on the bank of a creek just outside the village, a few evenings since, and, after ordering the candidate to step into a ring, he was seized by half-a-dozen masked students, his hands bound behind him, and blindfolded. He was then chased up and down the banks of the stream, while a large number of students looked on from a distance, amused at the terror and struggles of young Leggett. Suddenly two of the students in charge of young Leggett disappeared with their victim. Hearing groans and cries, a number of students took means to reach the bottom of a deep gorge in the vicinity, and the three unfortunates were found on an abrupt bank, lying across each other, and suffering the most intense agony. It was there found that Leggett, after falling over the precipice, fifty feet in height, had struck on his head, fracturing the skull, breaking the bones of the nose, and partly dislocating the neck. He lived about half an hour after the fall, but was unconscious, and constantly moaning "Oh! don't!" "Take it off! Take it off!" referring, it is supposed, to the bandage over his eyes. One of his torturers had his collar-bone broken and was slightly bruised about the body, while the other had his thigh severely bruised, and, it is feared, suffered internal injuries. The alarm was at once given, and the officers and students of the University started for the scene of the tragedy. Before young Leggett had been conveyed to his room, however, he expired, and his parents in Washington were at once notified of the outrageous performance which had resulted in the death of their promising son. The high-handed proceeding has occasioned the most intense indignation in Ithaca, and it is thought that summary measures will be taken for punishing the murderers. The affair is undergoing the most rigid investigation by the proper authorities, and meanwhile the members of the secret society are under guard in anticipation of their being held responsible for the murder. Young Leggett was a member of the Freshman class, and his home is in Zanesville, Ohio, whither his remains have been forwarded at the request of Commissioner Leggett, who, it is expected, will go to Ithaca to prosecute the case.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Stokes trial, in which no new testimony was elicited, was interrupted to-day by the District Attorney, who moved that the time be fixed for the trial of William M. Tweed and others, under what are known as the "Ring indictments." The Court set down the Tweed case for trial immediately on the termination of the Stokes case.

Andrew Parker, the head-clerk of the Manchester House, testified in the trial of Stokes that he met the prisoner in the Hoffman House, and, in conversation with him about his troubles with Fisk in Justice Bixby's Court, he (Stokes) said that Fisk was a blackmailer and loafer, and that he (Stokes) carried a pistol, and would shoot him. Stokes seemed full of indignation at this testimony, and was about to rise in his place in court, apparently to contradict the witness, but his mother restrained him.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Fellows was asked by the prosecution to state the conversation that took place on the morning of the homicide between himself and John McKeon and their client Stokes. The prisoner's counsel objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court, unless the prosecution laid a foundation by proving that the indictment had been found against Stokes previous to that conversation. The Court then took a recess.

After the recess the Deputy Coroner, E. T. T. Marsh, was put on the stand. The witness testified to making a post mortem examination on the late late Col. Fisk. Tremaine put the witness through a rigid cross-examination with a view of eliciting the fact that Fisk died from the effects of taking too much morphine, and being probed too much and unskilfully, and not from a pistol wound. The testimony on this point was much the same as given at the first trial.

Col. Fellows swore that the cloak of Fisk was in the same condition as when it came into the District Attorney's office. The prosecution here rested the case, reserving the right to call further witnesses to-morrow.

Mr. Dos Passos then commenced the opening address for the defense, but, being taken suddenly ill, the court adjourned.

The New York State Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The State Treasurer has received replies from County Treasurers, and finds that the drafts they forwarded are all correctly noted in Phelps' book, and that there is a deficiency of about $300,000. Some of the drafts surreptitiously used by Phelps were indorsed by him as Cashier, but a large part were regularly indorsed by Deputy Treasurer Paul. Fifty-five thousand dollars of the latter have been brought to light, payable to Charles Hudson, Cashier. Hudson's name on these drafts was written in by Phelps. Charles Hudson, Cashier, is connected with the firm of F. B. Sherwin & Co., New York. The drafts should have been made payable to E. Groesbeck, Cashier of the Albany Commercial Bank, and deposited in that bank. By making them payable to Hudson, Phelps diverted them from the proper depository, and made them available to himself, probably through Hudson. A warrant for the arrest of F. B. Sherwin & Co. has been issued.

Desperate Election Affray in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Bakersfield, Kern County, Cal., gives the particulars of a horrible affray near that place on election day. Larry Watson asked Moses Gilman who he had voted for, and, on receiving a reply, struck Gilman on the head with a pistol, inflicting a wound resulting in the death of Gilman in a few minutes. Robert Peppard and others attempted to arrest Larry, when he drew a knife and stabbed Peppard twice, inflicting mortal wounds. Peppard got the knife away from Watson and stabbed him. Both fell dead within two minutes of each other.

To Be Tried for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—The widow of Squire Tavlor, one of the three negroes hung by a mob at Charlestown, Ind., two years ago, has commenced suit against Mathew Slegg and John Stewart, of Park County, Ind., alleged principals in the murder of her husband. The suit will be called in court at Indianapolis. A rumor from Charlestown, Ind., this evening, states that Newton Conner, confined in jail there charged with forgery, confessed his part in the hanging of the three negroes to his attorney yesterday.

A Woman Horribly Murdered.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Vogt, an aged German woman living two miles in the country, was found yesterday, a quarter of a mile from her house, dead. She had been murdered by the crushing in of her breast-bone and the breaking of thirteen ribs. Finger-marks on her arms indicated that she had been held down and the life crushed out of her with the knee of the assassin. Her husband is suspected of the crime.

Two Men Killed and Another Wounded by a Desperado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—At San Emigitio, Milkern County, on the night of the 12th inst., an unknown Mexican stabbed and severely wounded Fred Stillman, killed Caspar Stillman, and severely wounded McDonald, the engineer of a mill. The desperado ran away, but was pursued and caught. He made a desperate resistance, but was finally killed.

Charged With Wife-Murder.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—James M. Lowell has been arrested in Lawrence, Mass., on suspicion of murdering his wife, at Lewiston, Me., near which city the skeleton of a woman was recently found. Mrs. Lowell mysteriously disappeared three years ago.

The Murder of Mr. Fechter, at Manitowoc, Wis.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 16.—From a conversation with Sheriff Smart, of Manitowoc, I find that, in my dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, giving the particulars of the murder of G. W. Fechter at that place, I unintentionally did great injustice to the character of that unfortunate man. Instead of being a notorious libertine, as I had been informed, he was a man of good reputation, and much esteemed by the community in which he lived. I am desirous of having this correction made in justise to the friends of the murdered man, and more especially as my dispatch has been copied by many papers in this State. It is to be hoped that all the papers which published the original will also publish this correction.

The Sheriff also informed me that there were no indications of a woman having been in the store at the time of the murder, but that all the circumstances point to robbery as the sole motive of the crime. It is supposed, however, that the murderers only got about $100 in money, as Fechter had lent $500 on the day before he was killed. No clue whatever has, up to this time, been obtained to show who committed this foul crime. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, but have been discharged for want of evidence.

Seduction and Homicide.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Oct. 14.

R. M. Richards, well known as the proprietor of the Varieties Theatre, was shot and instantly killed about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by James Hagan. The affair occurred on Cherry street, just below the entrance to the theatre. Hagan walked down Cherry street at the hour named, stopped at the saloon connected with the theatre, which is just above the entrance, and inquired of Richard Irwin, who was in the saloon, as to Richards' whereabouts. Irwin replied that he had just gone around the corner of Broad street. Hagan immediately started down towards Broad, met Richards about twenty steps below the saloon, and shot him in the head, the ball taking effect in the left side, just over the ear, and lodging in the brain. Richards threw back his hands and fell on his right side. Hagan stopped and looked at him a moment, then walked across to the drug-store on the corner of Broad and Cherry, where he was met by Capt. Stockell, who inquired, "Who shot that man?" to which Hagan replied, "I shot him, Captain; here's my pistol; I want to give myself up." Capt. Stockell took possession of the pistol and took Hagan to the station-house.

A representative of this paper called at the police-station soon after the arrest, where he obtained from the prisoner the following statement:

My name is James Hagan. I am 23 years of age. I am fireman of Mike Davis engine on the Northwestern Road. I killed Richards because he seduced my sister Annie. He told my sister-in-law, John Hagan's wife, that he would shoot me. Mrs. Hagan told me that he had seduced Annie, last Sunday night, but I didn't see him until this morning. Then I met him a few feet from the Varieties Theatre entrance, and I shot him. It was about half-past 2 o'clock. There was another gentleman with him. When I met him he had his hand in his pocket, and I thought it was his intention to shoot me. He was coming up from Broad street, and I was going down Cherry street toward Broad; I went to the theatre on purpose to meet him. I didn't say anything to him, and he didn't say anything to me.

Reporter—Where does your sister Annie live?

Hagan—She has been living at my mother's, No. 50 Knowles street.

Reporter—Is she there now?

H.—No, sir; she was not there when I left home this afternoon.

Hugh Hagan, a brother of the prisoner, was present, and he joined in just here and informed the reporter that his sister Annie married Denny Sullivan about five years ago, and has a little boy about 4 years old. She is now a widow, her husband having died in Cincinnati, in the summer of 1872. He also stated that Mrs. John Hagan, his sister-in-law, had gone to Richards and told him that if he didn't marry Annie the boys would do something with him, and he said if there was any shooting going on there might be more than one in it. Neither my brother nor I knew anything about this until yesterday. We had no notion of doing anything with Richards in the night, and so we waited until to-day.

From the police-station our reporter proceeded to No. 50 Knowles street in order to get the statement of Mrs. John Hagan in relation to her interview with Richards. He found the house to be a large brick building, and was met at the door by a young lady dressed in deep mourning. As the reporter stepped on the porch, this lady turned back into the room where three other women were sitting, and exclaimed, "Here's a gentleman—perhaps he can tell us something," and, as the reporter entered the room and inquired for Mrs. Hagan, the eldest lady of the four started up, crying: "Oh, sir, can you tell me anything about my boy? Is my boy in jail?" Upon being told that he was at the police-station, Mrs. Hagan anxiously inquired, "And is Mr. Richards dead?" The reporter answered in the affirmative, and then Mrs. Hagan threw herself back on the lounge upon which she was seated, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" A young girl sitting beside Mrs. Hagan threw her arms around Mrs. John Hagan, crying bitterly, and saying: "Oh, my dear brother Jimmie; I told you not to go. Oh, Mag! Mag! what will we do? They have got Jimmie under arrest. He's killed Mr. Richards. My dear, dear brother Jimmie! He's such a good, quiet boy, and now he's killed a man. Oh, I wish they'd put me in jail with him." It was certainly a sad scene, as the stricken woman gave way to uncontrollable grief and despair. After a while they became more calm, and then, at the request of the reporter, Mrs. John Hagan told what she knew of the affair, substantially as follows:

Mr. Richards first became acquainted with Annie Jane at Huntsville, Ala., in 1861, when she was a young girl. He used to visit her, and made pretentions that he'd like to marry her—that was before he had the Varieties, and before he had any such name as he has now. He was a clerk in a store at Huntsville then. My husband was running as engineer on the Memphis & Charleston Road then, and Annie Jane lived with us. Richards had the name of being a grass-widower, and it was reported he shot a man on his wife's account. He used to come to see Annie Jane frequently; she was then about 16 years old; and he seemed to be a very nice young man. In 1862 we broke up housekeeping, and my husband took Annie Jane to her father and mother, who lived in Altoona, Penn. In 1865 the family moved to Nashville. I saw Richards after Annie Jane had gone to Altoona, and he asked me for her address, as he said he wanted to write to her. I gave it to him, and he wrote her one letter, so he said, but she never received it. In 1868 she married Mr. Sullivan, and, after she was married, Richards kept sending her presents, and would tell her that she would have done better to have married him instead of Sullivan, and that he would have given her anything she wanted. After awhile, Sullivan moved to Kentucky and then to Cincinnati. He died in Cincinnati on the 29th of September, 1872, and after his death my husband brought her to Nashville—her and her little boy. He is now 4 years old. After she came back to Nashville, I don't know where she saw Richards, but she did see him several times. Last April, she started to keep a boarding-house on Demombreun street, between Summer and High. Her mother, her brother James, and her sister Mary lived with her. I saw Richards at her house one time when I went there, and I told her she ought not, on Mary's account, allow Richards to visit the house, and she said she was not afraid of his saying or doing anything to insult her, because she had known him all her life nearly.

(Here old Mrs. Hagan interrupted with: "I lived with Annie Jane all the time, and I never saw anything out of the way.")

Mrs. John Hagan continued: In July they broke up housekeeping on Demombreun street and moved to this house. I heard a week ago Saturday that bad stories were circulating about Richards and Annie Jane, and that they had been seen out buggy-riding together. Annie Jane knew a great many people in town, and she might have met him without our knowing it, for she used to be out quite often; he never visited her at home. I told her what I heard, and she denied it at first, and then afterwards said the reports were true. This was last Friday night; she said he told her to go to Cincinnati and that he would marry her there, but I told her she must stand her ground and stay here; she said he told her he had always wanted her, but that she would never consent, and that now he had a hold on her she would want to marry him. I went to Richard's office with Annie Jane and her little boy, Saturday. He said: "Well, Mrs. Hagan, what can I do for you?" I said, "Mr. Richards, I don't want you to do anything for me, but for the family; I guess you know what that is?" He said, "Mrs. Hagan, I'm willing to do anything I can." I told him then the stories I had heard, and said that Annie had told me they were true, and I said, "You are the one to blame for the trouble. You have kept company with her when she was an innocent girl, and you always pretended you wanted to marry her." He said he wouldn't marry her if — (the language used by Richards here, according to Mrs. Hagan's statement, was of the most blasphemous character—not at all fit for publication). He said: "Mrs. Hagan, I am bound up so that I couldn't marry anybody." I said: "Knowing that, why did you take advantage of a lone woman?" He said: "It's a man's place to ask and a woman's place to refuse." I asked him if he had no intention of marrying her, and he said he had none at all. I left Annie there, and he told her that if he should marry her he would be shot within twenty-four hours. I told Mr. Richards that the boys had not heard of this yet, and that it was good for him that my husband was dead and gone, for if he was not he would not let him live twenty-four hours, and that if her brothers knew of it there would be trouble, for they wouldn't want to live under such shame as this. He said: "If they will shoot there are others that'll shoot too." I told Jimmie about it last night, and he said Annie must stand her ground —that she shouldn't go to Cincinnati. Richards give her money to help her away on the 1 o'clock train to-day. She hasn't been at home since we went to see Richards Saturday morning. She went and staid at Mrs. ——'s, on South High street—but she knew nothing about it. I helped to get Annie Jane away to-day, for she thought if she could only get away there would be no trouble, but she knew there would be if she staid. I went to the depot with her. Richards gave her $17 Saturday, and yesterday morning he sent her $5 more to pay her way. People that knew her warned her not to keep company with Richards.

The following statement was made to our reporter by Miss Mary Hagan, a very interesting, modest girl about 18 years of age:

Jimmie came home to dinner to-day earlier than common. He walked very fast and then I knew there would be trouble. I asked him if he wanted his dinner, and he said "no." We tried to keep him in the house, but we couldn't do it. He went out to the Decatur shops to look for his brother Hughey. Soon after that I met him at the corner of the Fisk School, on Knowles street. He says: "Mary, this is awful?" I said: "Jimmie, where are you going?" He said he was going to see Mr. Richards. I said: "Jimmie, don't go; *please* don't go; stay at home for my sake and for mother's sake." He said he would go, and I couldn't keep him. He would have killed Annie Jane if he could have found her then, I know.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—In the Constitutional Convention, to-day, ex-United States Senator Buckalew, referring to the course of Senator Morton, of Indiana, upon the proposed amendments to the manner of selecting Presidential Electors, said that Senator Morton deserved the thanks of the nation for his course in that regard.

The Convention will hold a special session on Monday evening next, to consider the subject of the proposed amendments to be recommended by Senator Morton's Committee of the United States Senate.

TITUSVILLE OIL-MARKET.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market firm and quiet at $1.45 for Titusville delivery; $1.35 for Oil City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Obscure Diseases,

No matter how they originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the great Diuretic, which acts specifically upon the Kidneys, Bladder, and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the fully developed merits of Helmbold's Extract. It is the only genuine Buchu, and it never fails. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

GENTS' GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Washington-sts,

Will open on Saturday, Oct. 18, a splendid line of NECKWEAR, in all the Fashionable Styles; Linen Collars and Cuffs, best makes; Silk Cravats, Ties, and Bows; Silk and Cashmere Mufflers; Silk Pocket Hdkfs., new importations; Half Hose, best British, Irish, and French; best Balbriggan, Merino, and Saxony Wool White and Col'd Shirts; low prices medium and fine Underwear; 6, 9, 12, 16 and 20-thread Underwear; Cartwright Drawers, 12-th'd, scarlet; Medicated Flannel, Buckskin do., Driving Gloves, Smoking Jackets, Cardigan do., Jewelry, Umbrellas, Carriage Rugs, &c., &c., comprising the most complete and desirable lines of goods in this Department they have ever offered.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

MUSICAL.

The owners, who intend to leave for Europe, have left with us, to be sold for their account, two superb second-hand

STEINWAY

Pianos, one of them a Style 3, the other a Style 2, very little used, just as good as new, and will be accompanied with our usual unlimited warranty. Both of these Pianos will be sold at decided bargains, the owners desiring to realize upon them without delay.

SMITH & NIXON,
165 State-st., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

PURCHASERS

Will bear in mind that we are now showing the largest stock of

Men's and Boys' FINE CLOTHING

Ever offered for sale in this city. Our $14, $15, $18, and $20 BUSINESS SUITS are the cheapest ever offered for sale in this market, being equally as well cut and made as on finest goods. We ask the special attention of buyers to these goods. Our stock of

Boys' and Children's Clothing

Is very large, and buyers will be convinced by examining our immense stock that our facilities are unequaled in this branch of our business. We manufacture our own goods, insuring LOW PRICES and SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

In our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT can be found a large assortment of Men's and Boys' Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, and Neckwear, and, in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, we have a fine assortment of Leni Woolens to make to order.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
Northwest Corner
State and Madison-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."

Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.

Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park).

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!

Grain is up! beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 30 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you think you can sell it address B. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 573 Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,464,715.07
Overdrafts		16,652.28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		456,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts		329,800.91
Due from National Banks		97,448.62
Due from State Banks and Bankers		10,723.12
Furniture and Fixtures		6,223.11
Current Expenses		5,922.86
Cash items, U. S. Revenue stamps		1,245.33
Exchanges for Clearing-House	$138,205.44	
Bills of National Banks	15,335.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,382.37	
Legal Tender Notes	350,000.00	
		504,922.81
		$2,895,559.17
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Exchange	$4,452.06	
Interest	14,038.86	
Profit and Loss	6,055.61	
		24,546.53
Circulation outstanding		405,700.00
Individual Deposits	$1,179,047.70	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	25,939.51	
Certified checks	8,589.60	
Due to National Banks	175,442.83	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	325,292.91	
		1,715,312.64
		$2,895,559.17

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, George L. Otis, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1873. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.
Attest: HENRY H. TAYLOR, ALFRED COWLES, N. O. WILLIAMS, Directors.

Statement of the Condition OF THE German National Bank, AT CHICAGO, ILL.,

At Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,335,092.37
Overdrafts		10,931.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$74,017.33	
Due from National Banks	37,117.47	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	38,338.03	
		149,472.83
Real Estate	5,823.74	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,186.85	
		12,012.59
Current Expenses		10,894.44
Checks and Cash Items, including Stamps	$12,906.15	
Exchange for Clearing-House	57,708.90	
Bills of National Banks	7,705.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	407.03	
Legal-Tender Notes	258,000.00	
		336,627.08
		$2,356,030.31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Exchange	$1,374.03	
Interest	21,094.69	
Profit and Loss	7,337.54	
		29,806.26
Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Dividends Unpaid		125.90
Individual Deposits	$924,619.68	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	47,952.94	
Time Certificates of Deposit	79,209.90	
Certified Checks	13,985.93	
Due to National Banks	30,366.57	
Due to Banks and Bankers	145,727.02	
		1,241,872.05
Notes and Bills Re-Discounted		34,227.00
		$2,356,030.31

I, Herman Schaffner, Cashier of the German National Bank of Chicago, Ill., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.
State of Illinois, County of Cook:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1873.
RUDOLPH R. SCHULZ, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: Signed, HENRY GREENEBAUM, J. A. HUCK, HENRY LEOPOLD, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association at the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and Bills Discounted	$524,634.83	
Loans on Call secured by Gov't's and other Cash Collaterals	163,000.00	
		$687,634.83
Overdrafts		1,751.44
Furniture & Fixtures		2,500.00
Due from Banks and Bankers		309,300.88
U. S. Bonds	$39,900.00	
Other Securities	11,447.00	
		51,347.00
Revenue Stamps		1,556.00
Cash on hand	46,510.49	
Checks on other Banks	97,963.26	
		144,473.75
		$1,198,593.90
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Individual Deposits	$733,192.05	
Country Deposits	361,505.08	
		1,094,697.13
Exchange		3,896.77
		$1,198,593.90

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss:
I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Preston, Kean & Co., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. CROSBY.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, 1873. C. W. BEYER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: S. A. Kean.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Bank of Illinois, AT CHICAGO,

In State of Illinois, at Close of Business, September 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$981,502.30
Overdrafts		5,357.75
United States bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Other bonds		1,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		141,260.63
Due from National Banks		20,016.01
Due from State banks and bankers		26,253.16
Furniture and fixtures		8,291.52
Current expenses		9,991.91
Premiums paid on United States bonds		28,077.50
Cash items and stamps		995.53
Exchanges for Clearing-House		50,937.91
Bills of National Banks		4,580.00
Fractional currency and nickels		12.61
Legal-tenders		145,000.00
		$1,582,176.85
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Discount	$11,614.87	
Exchange	1,352.74	
Interest	3,783.47	
Profit and loss	2,840.08	
		19,591.16
National bank circulation outstanding		180,000.00
Dividends unpaid		450.00
Individual deposits	$704,830.94	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,000.00	
Certified checks	6,271.01	
		721,341.95
Due National Banks		100,793.81
Due State Banks and Bankers		40,000.03
		$1,582,176.85

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Henry H. Nash, Cashier of The National Bank of Illinois, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. NASH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1873. A. L. H. MINTY, Notary Public.
Correct, attest: WM. H. BRADLEY, GEO. SCHNEIDER, JOHN. R. WALSH, Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fifth National Bank, OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,471,272.11
Over-drafts		4,256.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent	$151,653.14	
Due from National Banks	129,234.43	
Due from State Banks and bankers	2,855.46	
		283,743.03
Furniture and fixtures		12,000.00
Current Expenses		8,323.73
Premiums		73,000.00
Checks and other cash items	1,017.63	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	137,995.67	
Bills of other National Banks	7,562.00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	3,483.62	
Legal Tender Notes	200,000.00	
		350,058.92
		$2,603,654.20
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$800,000.00
Surplus Fund		200,000.00
Exchange	$3,774.70	
Interest	27,480.47	
		31,255.17
National Bank Circulation outstanding		360,000.00
Individual Deposits	531,564.22	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	15,623.36	
Certified Checks	49,833.63	
Due to National Banks	334,373.89	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	281,001.98	
		$1,212,399.03
		$2,603,654.20

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1873. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, H. C. DURAND, Directors.

The foregoing statement is made at the time requested by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The annexed statement, showing the condition of the Bank at the present time, is made for the information of the public:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fifth National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business Oct. 15, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,097,594.59
Overdrafts		3,423.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		1,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent	$78,411.14	
Due from National Banks	48,908.18	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,086.50	
		130,405.82
Furniture and Fixtures		12,000.00
Current Expenses		13,691.57
Premiums		73,000.00
Checks and other Cash Items	2,011.25	
Exchange for Clearing-House	106,356.07	
Bills of other National Banks	67,097.00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	5,853.95	
Legal Tender Notes	400,000.00	
		581,318.27
		$2,311,414.09
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus Fund		[illegible]
Exchange	$4,424.10	
Interest	41,105.98	
		45,530.08
National Bank Circulation outstanding		360,000.00
Individual Deposits	501,854.67	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	4,697.47	
Certified Checks	14,640.38	
Due to National Banks	222,109.49	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	161,531.90	
		904,824.01
		$2,311,414.09

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th of October, 1873.
EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, H. C. DURAND, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Northwestern National Bank OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts:		
Time loans	$724,256.28	
Demand loans	678,500.00	
		$1,402,[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation (5s of '81)		500,000.00
Due from receiving and reserve agents		165,418.44
Due from National Banks		5,402.88
Due from State banks and bankers		5,471.02
Checks and other cash items	$2,006.17	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	143,067.07	
Bills of other National Banks	4,187.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	2,068.8[illegible]	
Specie, viz.: Coin	15,060.0[illegible]	
Legal Tender Notes	185,000.0[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus Fund		[illegible]
Exchange		[illegible]
Interest		[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual Deposits	$763,291.15	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	4,822.0[illegible]	
Certified Checks	23,353.[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	90,114.[illegible]	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	31,888.[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, James D. Sturges, Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES D. STURGES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October, 1873.
W. C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: GEORGES STURGES, ANSON STAGER, E. BUCKINGHAM, Directors.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF

HEALTH

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS ... offered to the public ... most thorough protection ... prevention and cure of ... NEURALGIA, ... SORE THROAT, LUNG ... and various diseases ... invite the attention of ... health and real comfort.

ELMER, BALL & ...
30 & 32 West Washington ...
CHICAGO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

Facts are rapidly confirming the foreshadowings of THE TRIBUNE at the commencement of the crisis. A careful survey of the condition of the Northwest in general and of our city in particular convinced us that we were in a better position to stand it, and that we would come out of it stronger and with business in a healthier condition than any other city east or west. Such is already—or soon will be—the gratifying result; and what is more, the fact is acknowledged by neighboring cities and at the East just as well. The wail we published this morning from the St. Louis *Globe*, and the compliments it gave to Chicago in order to stir up its sleepy citizens by way of remembrance, were significant and important. True, St. Louis has more capital than Chicago, but in her case it was inherited—her men don't know how to use it—while Chicago has made her own money, and her bankers and business men know how to use it with an energy, foresight, and liberality that have made her the commercial centre of the Northwest, and very soon she will be the acknowledged financial centre not only of the Central States, but in a few more decades of the entire Union. True, some will call this Chicago *brag*; but let Congress, as it ought to do, forbid the paying of interest on deposits by Government banks, so that the money of the nation shall not be attracted to Wall street to furnish the means for the stupendous swindling of Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and the rest, and Chicago will soon declare her independence of New York. The plain fact is that Chicago, and the vast and teeming country tributary to it, do and always can contribute more values to the nation than we consume, and hence wealth as well as population must accumulate here. Those steady accumulations make the financial centres of the world.

As between St. Louis and Chicago, a paragraph from the article we published from the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* this morning is worth republishing here:

Last week a Kansas City bank, that had kept a standing balance of over $60,000 in St. Louis, wished the bank there to let it have $8,000 in currency to make good its balances in New York. The St. Louis bank expressed its inability to do so, but after persuasion placed $5,000 currency in New York to the credit of the Kansas City bank, for which it charged a premium of $50. The Kansas City bank then telegraphed to a Chicago bank, with which it never kept an account, asking it to place $3,000 currency in New York to the credit of the Kansas City bank, which was immediately done, and a premium of *one dollar* charged! Or, in other words, a stranger in Chicago did for $1 what a friend and correspondent in St. Louis would have charged $30 for at the same rate. And that, too, when the St. Louis friend had over $50,000 of the Kansas City bank's money locked up in its vaults.

It has been said that Chicago has been largely rebuilt on borrowed capital, and the fact is admitted. But Chicago pays her interest, and her ability to borrow so largely shows what implicit confidence the world has in the strength of her commercial and financial position.

Take another fact. While the banks of Boston have been selling exchange on New York at ½@1 per cent premium, and those of Baltimore have charged 1 per cent, Chicago banks have supplied their customers uniformly at par. The fact shows that our produce—wheat, corn, and provisions—are going forward in large quantities, and that New York is obliged to place the funds to our credit to pay for them. It was mentioned in our dispatches from New York a few days since, that the merchants of that city were specially pleased with their collections from Chicago. So far as we know, all our merchants are paying their bills promptly, and this is shown in the active demand for exchange. Were it not that mercantile bills are largely maturing and promptly met, exchange would be at a discount.

At the banks, business is moving along smoothly. Customers are accommodated with a reasonable amount of discounts; but the demand is not, all things considered, very pressing. Rate as usual, at 10 per cent and firm.

Exchange is closer. Banks have not changed the price to customers, viz., par; but most of them were willing to pay that for it. We heard of some offering to buy at 1-10 off, but, as a whole, the figure was below the market.

Of street paper, little or none is offering, and we hear of no sales to-day.

The report for August, and for eight months of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, gives the following figures:

	August, 1873.	*August*, 1872.
Earnings	$837,278.29	$789,567.56
Expenses	400,947.36	358,525.52
Net earnings	$436,330.93	$431,042.04
Increase gross earnings for August		$47,710.73
Increase gross net for August		5,288.89
	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1873.	*Jan. 1 to Aug. 31*, 1872.
Earnings	$6,297,087.95	$5,374,566.70
Expenses	3,191,044.21	3,103,503.10
Net earnings	$3,106,043.74	$2,271,063.60
Increase gross earnings for 8 months		$922,521.25
Increase net earnings for 8 months		834,980.14

LOCAL PRICES.

The banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., late Lunt, Preston & Kean, make the following quotations at 12 m. for to-day:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	111	111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104½	105
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105	105¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110½	111
10-40s, ex. int	105½	106
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105½	106¼@106½
Currency 6s	106½	108½
Gold (full weight)	107½	108½
Gold coupons	107½	108½
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		Par.
Gold exchange		108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106¼@107½	
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ₩ cent bonds	95	@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War of 1812	167	183
120s not War of 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

WHY SHOULD SILVER BE REPUDIATED?

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

There are some millions of fractional paper currency in the country which is made to do duty as small change. It has driven silver out of use in most of the States, and has contributed to make it uncurrent except in small sums on this side of the country. It is true that the law limits silver to $5 as a legal-tender, and that makes the matter still worse. Silver accumulates, and when taken to the banks a discount is suffered to make it the equivalent of gold. And yet everybody knows that silver is more desirable than non-specie paying bills, and much more so than fractional currency.

What would be the harm if to-day silver were made a legal tender for all sums under $100? The banks would take it and pay it out again. A volume of silver currency would be let loose such as has not been seen since the breaking out of the late civil war. Once let a fractional currency be displaced by silver, and half the way is traversed towards a general resumption of specie payments. Why should the great and growing volume of silver be put under the ban by legal restrictions and by usages based on these restrictions. If we ever get back to specie payments we shall want all the silver currency of the country. Why not take the first safe step by supplanting fractional currency and by making silver a legal tender for all sums under $100?

We have tried to quicken the market for silver by making a trade dollar. But this will not help the circulation of silver currency at home. This outlawry ought to cease. Silver is an honest metal; and it happens that we have a great deal of it in California and Nevada, with a prospect of a large increase in the future. Our own Congressional delegates will find here safe ground for an advance movement. Let silver be restored to favor in a country which produces it, and at a time when every dollar which the country can produce ought to be turned into the channels of business.

There are not less than $46,000,000 of fractional currency afloat; it came in as a war exigency, and it ought to go out in peace … It met a temporary want, but it … meets no want which cannot be … with silver. With $50,000,000 … latter the country would be vastly better … The present resources are more than adequate to that sum. Probably if silver were a … tender for all sums under $100, it might … $100,000,000 to meet the wants of the … But this amount would not be put into … in a single day or month. The advent would be easy and natural. At present, … system of outlawry all the leading influences conspire against the use of silver. We … silver bullion by the ton, pile up silver … the wagon-load, show the new trade dollar in shop windows, and then acquiesce in a … which makes silver money as uncurrent … Surely, a better financial policy … ought to prevail. And there is no good … why it should not be insisted by the … delegation from this State.

LATEST.

… Oct. 17.—Money was irregular, being … at intervals. Call loans ranged from … and finally closed at 7 per cent to gold … ruled at ½@½ premium.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Bankers advanced their rates to 8¼ for sixty days sterling, and 7½ for sight. The demand was very limited, and actual business was at 107¼@107½. Sight bills were firmer than long sterling. The customs receipts were $315,000.

Gold has been firmer. On less active business, prices ranged from 7¾ to 8¼, opening at the former and closing at the latter quotation. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4, 3, and 7 per cent, gold; and for borrowing 1-32 to flat. The final rate was 1-32 per cent for carrying.

The clearings were $45,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $183,000.

Government bonds were active, but the market presented no new feature. The course of prices was irregular, except in the case of 1881s, which were positively weak. State bonds were more active at improved prices.

Stock speculation was irregular, and with frequent changes, weakness being prominent at the close. The leading features were the same as yesterday, but in the general list there was a pretty active business. Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central were prominent in dealings, and an active business was done in Wabash, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and Pacific Mail. The market closed weak, with prices, in many instances, down to the lowest of the day.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	111¼	Coupons, '67	111
Coupons, '62	105	Coupons, '68	111¼
Coupons, '64	105½	10-40s	105
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	109½
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	106½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	70	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	70	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union	56¾	Wabash	42½
Quicksilver	23	Wabash pfd, offered	70
Adams Express	81½	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	62	Terre Haute	5
American Express	54½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	54½	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	32½	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	88½	Ohio & Mississippi	26½
Erie	46½	C., C. & C.	70
Erie pfd	65½	C., B. & Q.	80
Harlem	109	Lake Shore	67½
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	92
Pittsburgh	79	Union Pacific stocks	19½
Northwestern	41½	Union Pacific bonds	74
Northwestern pfd	66	Central Pacific bonds	88
Rock Island	91½	Del., Lack. & Westn	89½
N. J. Central	91½	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	30½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Jefferson st, s w cor of Eighteenth st, e f, 23½x100¼ ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,700.

North Park st, 120½ ft w of Holstein av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $600.

Evergreen av, 182 ft w of Robey st, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $2,300.

State st, 48 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 48x128 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Arnold st, 158 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $950.

Twentieth st, 284 ft e of Purple st, n f, 24x84 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,175.

Morgan st, 124½ ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Huron st, 46 ft w of Cass st, s f, 30x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $30,000.

Huron st, 76 ft w of Cass st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $15,000.

Armitage av, 116 ft w of Holstein av, s f, 23½x100 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $600.

Twelfth st, 125 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $850.

Hoyne st, 72 ft s of Pierce av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $650.

Norton st, 326¼ ft s of Polk st, w f, 48x106½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $800.

Calumet av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 330x194 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $29,700.

Paulina st, 25 ft n of Jane st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $550.

Evans st, n e cor of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Adams st, e of California av, s f, 26x124¾ ft, dated March 1; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6, Block 14, Ravenswood, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $800.

Seminary av, s w cor of Dunning st, e f, 30x120 ft, with building, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $10,000.

Lincoln av, 128 3-10 ft n w of George st, n e f, 24 ft, running s w and s to George st, dated May 26; consideration, $750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 3, Block 49, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 3, Block 49, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 20, Tillotson's Subdivision of Lot 11, w of railroad, School Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Carpenter st, 43½ ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 43½x125 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $743.

Carpenter st, n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 43½x125 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $962.

Lots 13 to 16, *Linsenbarth's* Subdivision of Lot 36, School Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $20,400.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,160	6,971	8,927	5,637
Wheat, bu	95,120	99,130	131,487	127,713
Corn, bu	173,740	133,480	205,860	338,025
Oats, bu	83,130	44,490	115,528	37,342
Rye, bu	4,191	6,157	2,800	2,898
Barley, bu	55,400	50,140	20,946	76,433
Grass seed, lbs	29,256	58,410	35,480	2,400
Flax seed, lbs	181,110	145,620	12,980	90,000
Broom-corn, lbs	37,700	62,535	20,000	16,340
Cured meats, lbs	112,600	62,230	463,396	100,000
Beef, brls	200			380
Pork, brls	70		330	650
Lard, lbs	19,020	6,630	277,740	99,610
Tallow, lbs	22,620	3,790	67,500	44,000
Butter, lbs	83,910	61,485	30,630	44,110
Dressed hogs, No	2	1		
Live hogs, No	11,036	15,347	7,154	11,086
Cattle, No	1,336	3,532	302	582
Sheep, No	979	1,489	200	
Hides, lbs	121,160	88,195	31,489	107,461
Highwines, brls	160	305	187	407
Wool, lbs	77,899	8,400	156,128	49,814
Potatoes, bu	6,065	14,380	2,125	380
Lumber, m feet	3,856	4,521	1,640	2,119
Shingles, m	4,000	765	1,808	2,424
Lath, m	100	87	278	231
Salt, brls	1,075		1,570	3,181

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,597 bu wheat; 3,134 bu corn; 2,694 bu oats; 592 bu rye; 2,299 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 314 cars wheat; 299 cars corn, 3,800 bu high mixed do, and 65,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 67 cars oats, 8 cars rye; 81 cars barley. Total (769 cars), 370,000 bu.

It is probable that Eli Johnson will not carry to the sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport the moneys contributed by the people of Chicago for that purpose. He has already been engaged in so many works of faith and labors of love that anything further would be an act of supererogation. Several members of the Board of Trade, who have kindly remembrances of him while connected with that organization, are understood to have requested that some other less worthy person be appointed to carry their share, and the request will undoubtedly be granted.

The amendment submitted a few days ago, by which it is proposed to limit the hours of trading on 'Change to the hours between 10 and 3 o'clock on Saturdays, and 10 to 4 o'clock on other days, will come up for action to-morrow (Saturday).

We note that the $300 in currency lost on the floor of the Exchange by Mr. D. F. Baxter has not yet been returned, though the finder must know to whom it belonged, as public announcement was made of the fact yesterday.

Four more vessels have laid up for the winter, as a consequence of the scarcity of freight. They have secured a rebate on their insurance, but the loss will still be a severe one. Several other vessels will probably haul down their sails within a day or two.

Hay sold on 'Change to-day to the extent of thirty cars No. 1 timothy at $14.50 per ton, and more was offered at that price. No. 2 timothy was nominal at $12.50, and prairie at $9.00@10.00.

Two of the mills for doctoring barley with sulphur are understood to be located, one at Lena and the other at Sycamore. It is said to be more difficult to detect barley that has been doctored than it was last year, as it is now steamed after having been sulphured, which takes away all but a faint trace of the smell. Nevertheless, the Inspectors have detected several cars of the stuff, and passed it as "unmerchantable," and, thus far, no appeal has been taken from their decision. As the Inspectors will adhere to the rule in every case, the game will probably be soon found to be a losing one, as far as this market is concerned; and if it be still persisted in, it may be deemed advisable to publish the names of the men who receive the doctored stuff and offer it for sale, so that, if people do buy it, they may do so with their eyes open. Any man has the right to buy it if he pleases, but he ought to know for what he is paying out his money; and, unfortunately, it requires a good judge of the article to detect the cheat in all cases.

One instance was reported to us to-day, which it is both a duty and a pleasure to chronicle. A commission man in this city, who is not a judge of barley, nor does he profess to be one, received a consignment of this stuff a day or two ago, which he sold by sample at $1.25 per bu. Before the bill was paid, he discovered from outside sources that the barley had been sulphured, and went round to the buyer to inform him of the fact, offering, voluntarily, to deduct 15c per bu from the price, if that would be satisfactory, and expressing his regret that he had been imposed on. We believe that that barley came from the neighborhood of Lena, Ill.

It now seems probable that the investigations of the Committee in the Hough Elevator case will result in the discovery of nothing wrong beyond a technical disregard of the law requiring them to ship out the oldest receipts first. It is sincerely to be hoped that such will be the case. We have had reason to believe that the warehousing business in this city has recently been conducted in an honest way; and shall be glad to find that there is no evidence to the contrary in a single instance. Of course, if there be anything wrong, the community ought to know it.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day; and there was a firmer feeling in grain, due to a better demand; though with not much encouragement in the tone of advices from other points. The activity was, however, largely speculative, the shipping movement being slow,—much too slow for the season. This, however, is only a natural reaction from the extraordinary activity which followed the panic, and resulted in giving us almost a plethora of currency when so many other cities were almost stagnated for want of it. Our stocks of grain have been very much decreased by the movement, but we still have more here than we ought to have, to permit a healthy firmness in the grain markets this winter. The outward movement of yesterday was, however, in excess of the receipts, and it may be that the same will prove to be the case to-day, though the dullness in freights now admonishes us that our stocks will soon begin to exhibit an increase.

There was a good demand for domestic and foreign dry goods to supply the wants of local retailers and the interior trade, and the market again presented a healthy tone. Some lines of imported fabrics are working a trifle easier, in consequence of the decline in gold premium, but domestics are held with firmness. Groceries were moving to a fair extent at substantially yesterday's quotations. The prevalent feeling, however, was by no means buoyant, the tendency of many articles in the list still being in a downward direction. Butter met with a liberal inquiry, and commanded full previous rates. Cheese, also, was in good request at firm and unchanged prices. The coal trade continues fairly active, with prices steady. Bagging remains quiet at 37½c for Stark, 35c for Lewiston, 34c for Otter Creek, and 32½c for American. No new features were developed in the hay, hides, leather, pig-iron, and tobacco markets, trade ruling quiet all around. Oils were fairly active and firm, with prices unchanged, except for turpentine, which advanced 2c, or to 53@54c.

Lumber was without perceptible change. Trade at the yards continues fair, and short joists, shingles, and lath are scarce and firm. Several cargoes were sold at the docks, generally to country merchants. The receipts are light, and the supply is slowly being reduced. Lath are very firm at $2.00. Shingles and 2x4 posts are also in demand and firm. There was no change in building materials. Brick is quiet, while there is a moderate trade in cements, lime, etc. Metals were in light request. By mistake tin-plate was reported $1.00 lower in this morning's issue. The decline was 50c only. Prices are now quoted on a basis of $13.00 for I. C. 10x14. Nails, iron, and naval stores are without alteration. Hops were in moderate request and easier. Wool and broom-corn were without especial change. The better grades of timothy seed were in fair demand and firm at $2.50@2.70, and flax sold at $1.80@1.85. Green fruits were in the average demand. Apples are in active request for shipment, and quite firm. Peachblow potatoes met with a good inquiry at about yesterday's prices. Chickens are still in excessive supply, and dull; sales were made at $1.25@2.50. Game was also slow and weak.

Highwines were quiet, and rather weak, at the decline noted yesterday, New York exhibiting no improvement. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 99c per gallon, and the market closed with holders at that figure.

Dressed hogs have commenced to move, though they cannot yet be quoted "lively." Sale was reported to-day, the first of the season, of 80 head, city slaughtered, at $4.00 per 100 lbs.

Lake freights were dull, though much more active than yesterday, shippers taking hold a little more freeley when they found that carriers were willing to make a further concession of ½c per bu to Erie ports. Rates to Buffalo were 6c on corn, and 6½@6¾c for wheat, both by sail. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 13c. A total of 10 charters was reported (including some taken last evening), which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, 190,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley. Some carriers seemed undecided whether to ask for more business or not, being disheartened by the prospect of still lower freights, at a time when the business is usually the most profitable of the year.

Provisions were dull and weak, in sympathy with a further decline in the price of live hogs. Mess pork was nominally 12½c per brl lower, but there was no demand, even at reduced quotations, and it is difficult to name selling prices. Lard was in moderate demand at the inside quotations of yesterday, the relatively low price continuing to attract a few orders from other points, as well as attracting the attention of some local operators. Meats were dull, and ¼c per lb lower on old, while ⅛c easier for middles of the coming winter's cure. There is very little disposition to trade in anything except lard, for several days past, and European orders are lamentably few. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.50@13.62½; do seller December, $12.25@12.40; seller January, $12.40@12.50. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝c; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Lard, seller November, 7c; seller December, 7@7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7⅜c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@10c. Dry salted meats at 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; and 6⅞@7c for short clear. Green hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 7¼@7⅜c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¼@6⅜c, boxed; do short clear, 6½@6⅝c; do shoulders, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 7⅞c for clear ribs; 8c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 50 tcs lard at 7⅝c; 200 tcs do (new) at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do, seller January, at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do at 7⅛c; 1,250 tcs do, seller February, at 7⅜c; 25 brls extra mess beef at $9.50.

Flour was more active at former prices, there being a better though far from a brisk demand from exporters for both winter and spring extras, and some dealers slightly advanced their views without effecting sales. Rye flour was steady at $4.50; and bran scarce and firm. The recent movement of flour eastward has been fairly active, but the receipts have increased in proportion, so that no considerable change has been made in the volume of our stocks. Sales were reported of 35 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 420 brls do on private terms; 31 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do (Lyndon) and 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do at $5.90; 175 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do low at $4.75; 1,425 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $2.75; 50 brls rye on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.00. Total, 3,286 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.25@12.75

Wheat was more active, and quite strong, at an average advance of ½c per bu on options, and 1@1½c on cash lots. The early news from Liverpool was of a more encouraging character to holders, and New York was subsequently reported 1c higher, with a better demand, while the news of yesterday's market on the seaboard indicated an active export movement. This set several of our local shorts to buying. They have sold largely for November delivery, and have been on the tenter hooks of doubt for two or three days past, watching for the least symptom of strength as a warning to fill in. Hence more doing in the option department. There was only a moderate demand for shipment, one or two Eastern orders being drawn here by the decline in lake freights, while one vessel-owner was buying a cargo on his own account in preference to chartering his craft at the current rates. The increased premium of 1½c on cash lots was due to the fact that one or two of the shorts went into the car lot crowd, and bid up the market against the shippers, apparently with the object of preventing the grain from being taken out of the way. This action carried the market above the limits of one or two agents, but others were not so limited, and they took all the offerings at the advance, so that the ruse failed. Of course, this movement was directed against the speculative grade alone; but the lower grades were firmer, in sympathy, while No. 1 was very dull. Seller November opened at $1.01, advanced to $1.03¼, and closed firm at $1.03⅛. Seller December sold at $1.04@1.05, most of the sales being at $1.04½. Seller the month sold at $1.02½@1.04, closing at $1.03⅝, and seller the year sold at $1.01½@1.02⅝. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.03½, and sold up to $1.04½ at the close. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.08@1.08½ for straight, and $1.10 for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.00, and rejected do at 93½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08½; 1,200 bu do at $1.08¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.08; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03; 40,400 bu do at $1.04½; 16,400 bu do at $1.04¼; 2,800 bu do at $1.04⅛; 48,400 bu do at $1.04; 22,800 bu do at $1.03⅞; 800 bu do at $1.03½; 2,800 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.05½; 800 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu do at $1.04⅝; 800 bu do at $1.04½; 8,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 2,000 bu do at 99½c; 3,600 bu do at 99c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 4,000 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 1,200 bu do at 93½c; 1,600 bu do at 93c. Total, 169,800 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and firm at an average advance of ½c, though again reported 3d per 480 lbs lower in Liverpool. But New York was firmer, with an active demand, and the further decline in lake freights caused some inquiry for shipment, though that department was far from being active. There was apparently more confidence in the future, and hence a better demand for options, which made a good market for all the offerings of fresh receipts to carry against them. Corn is very low, and there is a wide-spread belief that, though prices may sag lower this winter, under the pressure of heavy stocks, it must be good property next summer, when the shortage of the present crop is felt in the absence of the stocks of old, which will disappear this winter. Hence a good many are willing to invest, and this sustains the market at present, in spite of Eastern weakness. Seller November opened at 37⅞c, and advanced to 38⅛c, closing firm at 38½@38⅝c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 36⅝c, and advanced to 37⅜c, closing firm at 37c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 37⅜c, and those dated to-day at 37⅝c. Seller December sold at 39@39½c. Rejected closed quiet at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu high mixed at 37⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 37⅛c; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅜c; 27,400 bu do at 37⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 42,400 bu do at 37c; 15,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 1,600 bu rejected at 36c; 800 bu do at 35¾c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 38½c; 12,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 24,000 bu do at 38c. Total, 212,400 bu.

Oats were less active, but ⅛@½c higher, under a better demand, with fewer offerings. New York was quoted stronger, and the weakness of yesterday brought out a few orders, chiefly for next month's delivery, which opened at 31⅝c and advanced to 32⅜c, closing with 32c bid. Cash No. 2 opened at 31c and rose to 31⅝c, closing at 31⅝c, the demand being chiefly for strictly fresh receipts to carry into next month. Regular was not wanted. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 32c; 9,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 14,200 bu do at 31½c; 2,400 bu do at 31¼c; 600 bu do at 31c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 32½c; 3,600 bu do at 32c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 1,800 bu do at 29c. Total, 34,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but stronger, the market advancing 1c under a good demand, with light offerings. It is understood that there were several orders on the floor at 63@63½c, but they could not be filled, as 64@64½c represented the views of holders, and the market closed firm at 64c, with rejected nominal at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 64c; 1,200 bu do at 63c; and a small lot by sample at 62c.

Barley was more active, and averaged somewhat better than yesterday. No. 3 was in fair demand and firm, closing at $1.00, while No. 2 seemed to be weak, but was kept up by one operator, who bid $1.30 for car lots in a house where the receipts were very small. The general market for No. 2 ranged at $1.26@1.28, closing at the inside. Rejected closed weak at 76c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at $1.30; 2,800 bu do at $1.28; 6,600 bu do at $1.27; 5,200 bu do at $1.26; 21,200 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99½c; 400 bu do at 99c; 3,200 bu rejected at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 76c; 800 bu by sample at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.18; 800 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu at $1.00; 800 bu do at 95c on track; 400 bu do at $1.13; 1,200 bu do at $1.03; 800 bu do at $1.00 delivered. Total, 51,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day.

OCT. 17.—London—English country markets for wheat mostly slow. French country markets for wheat slightly better. Mark Lane—Wheat inactive. Liverpool—Wheat slightly better; California, 12s 4d@12s 10d; spring, 11s 3d@11s 10d. Corn about 3d per quarter cheaper, 31s 9d.

EXPORTS OF BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives the following statement of exports from that port for the first nine months of the year:

	1872.	1873.
January	$2,084,363	$2,488,072
February	2,303,539	2,626,584
March	2,018,032	2,704,922
April	1,827,999	3,618,151
May	2,011,008	3,543,397
June	2,027,954	2,868,740
July	2,275,443	2,393,580
August	1,362,134	2,226,743
September	2,140,582	3,021,023
Totals	$18,051,054	$25,493,212

LATEST.

The leading produce markets were quiet in the afternoon, but stronger. Wheat closed at $1.04 seller the month, and sold at $1.03@1.03½ seller November, closing at $1.03⅝; also at $1.04½ seller December. Corn closed a shade firmer, closing at 37⅞c seller the month, and sold at 38½@38⅝c seller November, closing at 38½c, and at 39⅝c bid for December. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat quotations: Good to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in moderate request and steady. We quote: Prime to hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.70; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick is dull. Other materials are meeting with a moderate inquiry, at unchanged prices: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Shippers are again in the market, and though they are not operating on a liberal scale, their presence serves to stimulate holders, and full former rates were being obtained for the different grades. The arrivals continue moderate and only about sufficient to meet daily wants, and so long as this is the case there are no fears of any material depreciation in values. We quote the market steady, as follows: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady. Stocks are gradually improving, and are now sufficient to enable jobbers to promptly fill all orders that are likely to be placed. Quotations are as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 55@65c.

CHEESE—A satisfactorily active demand existed for this staple, and the recently advanced prices were firmly supported. Stocks are remarkably light for this season of the year, the extreme views of factory-men having led jobbers to defer their fall purchases to a later period. Advices from the East indicate a somewhat easier feeling there, notwithstanding a further advance in Liverpool. Following are the prices current here: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Business at the leading yards was reported reasonably active, with prices steady and unchanged. The market is liberally stocked, both with anthracite and bituminous coals. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet. Packers are buying now and then, but the general market is dull. Below are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and steady at 20c for strictly fresh receipts. Lots in barrels and loose packages brought 19c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 73@82½c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Except a slight reduction in whitefish, the market prices were the same as on the earlier days of the week, and were generally firm. There are no large stocks, either of lake or saltwater fish, but the market is more liberally supplied than a fortnight ago, dealers now being prepared to promptly fill orders. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50 @ 8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general market still shows unmistakable signs of weakness, and most articles enumerated in the list are tending downward. Orders are coming in rather sparingly, buyers, as a rule, showing no inclination to anticipate wants, confining their purchases to supplying current necessities. We note a decline in raisins, and quote as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.35; raisins, layers, old, $2.65@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.50; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; old do, 7c; citron, 40@41c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 14@15c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 31@33c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c. Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade continues slack, the downward course of prices leading buyers to restrict their orders to such articles and in such amounts as will satisfy the immediate requirements of their trade. There were no further changes in values, though weakness still characterizes the market for most goods in the list. Sugars are a little more settled. Syrups and molasses are steady. Below are the prices current:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@12c; A standard, 10½@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in good local and interior demand, and good to choice winter varieties are very firm, at $3.00@3.40 per brl. Lemons are lower, and oranges sold at $10.00 per brl. Peaches were rather slow, the arrivals being inferior. Grapes and other fruits were unchanged. We repeat: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.40. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, good to choice, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Concords, in baskets, 70@85c; Delaware do, 90c@$1.00 per basket; Catawbas do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $13.00@14.00; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—Were in moderate request and easier. The receipts are larger. Good hops have been bought recently at 40@42c. Wisconsin hops have been sold East at 50c. We quote Western, 40@45c.

HAY—Sold to a moderate extent at about previous rates, where at the moment the market is steady. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.50; do, No. 1, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@13.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to meet with a fair demand, and holders found no difficulty in realizing at the quotations. Some parties are still demanding 9½c for heavy, and 10½c for light, but there were few sales at these figures. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½c; do, heavy, 9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business was confined to meeting the current wants of the trade. We repeat quotations:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₩ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Remains quiet at unchanged prices. We continue to quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	28@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin-plate was erroneously quoted $1.00 lower in this morning's issue; the actual decline was 50c, and I. C. 10x14 is now quoted at $13.00. Sheet-iron is off a little, also copper bottoms. Russia iron is scarce and firm. Quotations are revised as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car-load, 7c.

NAILS—Continue moderately active at the given rates. The usual discount is allowed for car-load lots. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Manila rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50 pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—An advance of 2c in turpentine is noted, with which exception the quotations were the same as for a week past. Trade is good, and prices are firm all around. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 18@16c.

POTATOES—There was a fair inquiry for car lots, peachblows having the preference. Prices were a shade easier. Sweet potatoes were steady at $2.75@3.00. Car lots Early Rose, 70@75c, delivered; do, Peachblows, 80@85c, delivered; yellow sweet, $2.75@3.00; Jerseys, $4.00@4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were in good supply and fair request at 10@12c. Chickens are almost unsalable, and the market is overstocked. Prairie chickens, quail, wild ducks, and snipe are in large supply and very dull. Prices are lower for chickens. We quote: Old chickens, $2.50@2.95; spring do, $1.25@2.00; ducks, $3.00; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 10@12c; prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.75@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, long cut, 9c; hams, 15@16c.

SEEDS—The better grades of timothy met with a fair inquiry, and the market ruled firm at $2.50@2.70. Flax was in request and steady at $1.80@1.85 for good crushing. Other seeds were neglected. Buckwheat was offered, but there is no established market. Sales include: 200 bags choice timothy at $2.70; 143 bags prime at $2.65; 171 bags at $2.60; 10 bags good at $2.55; 181 bags and 1 car at $2.50; 3 cars flax at $1.80; 1 car do at $1.85; 40 bu clover at $5.50.

SALT—There was no change. The demand is moderate, and prices steady, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—This market was without a new feature. There is a steady, moderate movement at the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—The demand continues moderate at the following quotations: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	41@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	33@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	22@25c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Merchants report a fair demand for the articles mentioned, and former prices are adhered to, the stocks not being very large. Brooms are tending upward. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.25 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.50; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 3 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@2.50 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter-tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom-handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C	75	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	5,024	11,879	566
Tuesday	1,834	12,225	858
Wednesday	1,816	12,519	1,299
Thursday	1,336	11,036	979
Friday	1,350	10,000	1,000
Total	11,360	57,759	4,702
Same time last week	15,501	64,877	6,303
Shipments were as follows:	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	611	7,755	
Tuesday	1,180	9,152	
Wednesday	682	10,528	197
Thursday	302	7,154	200
Total	2,775	34,589	397

CATTLE—If we except a slightly-increased demand for stock steers, there was no noticeable change in the situation of the cattle market. Shippers were doing little or nothing, less than 400 head going into their hands altogether. Morris mustered up sufficient courage to invest in two bunches, one of Texas and the other of native steers, at $3.37½ and $5.55, while Waixel, who is rarely found idle when there is a ghost of a chance for a profitable return, confined his purchases to a single drove, though he took—as usual—the best the market afforded, paying $6.00 for 61 head averaging 1,453 lbs. The local demand was comparatively light, butchers generally having their orders for the current week pretty well filled. Their wants were chiefly supplied at $2.00@2.75 for Texans, and at $2.50@3.50 for natives, though as high as $4.25 and as low as $1.62½ was paid. The low prices prevailing during the past few days have called hither a liberal number of feeders, and several hundred head were taken by that class of buyers, at $2.60@3.65 for common to prime natives, and at $1.90@2.50 for Texans. Veal calves were inquired for at $3.00@5.25 for poor to extra. The market closed quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.65
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
44 Texas cattle	997	$2.87½
44 Texas cattle	980	2.87½
15 stockers	846	3.00
10 stockers	906	3.25
19 stockers	841	3.10
43 stockers	898	3.00
36 stockers	798	3.00
53 calves	189	4.50
14 heifers	846	2.25
18 cows	816	2.25
16 choice steers	1,271	5.60
152 Texas stockers	954	2.00
20 stockers	871	2.90
14 butchers' cows	746	2.25
120 Texas steers	854	2.25
59 Texas steers	867	2.25
16 Texas steers (for packing)	1,147	3.90
34 choice steers	1,207	5.35
18 stockers	1,014	3.25
53 calves	138	4.50
61 extra steers (less $1.00 per head)	1,453	6.00
107 Texas steers	935	3.37½
68 choice steers	1,258	5.55
44 Texas cows	775	1.90
15 Texas cows	843	1.62½
51 Texas stockers	744	1.90
20 stockers	889	3.25
55 stockers	875	3.10
32 stockers	799	3.00
30 stockers	1,066	3.25
18 stockers	1,014	3.25
17 extra steers	1,309	6.00
19 cows	963	2.62½

HOGS—If it were possible for the market to be in a worse condition than on the preceding days of the week, the climax was reached to-day, when, with fully 20,000 hogs in the pens, less than 10,000 found buyers, although the stock was crowded upon the market at a further reduction of 20c per 100 lbs. Indeed, there were sellers at almost any price that buyers had the temerity to offer, and, in not a few instances, holders claimed to have disposed of their stock at 25@30c less than was offered for it yesterday. At the East the depreciation in values has been almost as great as here, so that, low as prices now are at this point, there is really only a small margin for shippers to work upon. A few bunches of selected bacon grades were worked off early at $4.25@4.30, but the ruling prices for good to choice light weights were $4.10@4.15. Heavy hogs sold anywhere from $3.50 for poor to $3.90 for choice,—chiefly at $3.50@3.75. How much lower the market will go before the hard-pan is reached depends upon the character of the supply and the weather. With cooler weather there would undoubtedly be a sufficient demand from packers, even if the present rate of supply should be maintained, to relieve the market of any surplus, and thus prevent any further depreciation in values; but in any event the receipts should be materially diminished until the packing season shall have fairly opened, when, there is every reason to believe, better prices will prevail. The market closed dull at $3.50@3.90 for heavy, and $4.00@4.15 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
61	191	$4.05	81	190	$4.25	69	198	$4.15
77	189	4.15	59	232	4.00	496	285	3.75
39	335	3.50	174	292	3.75	123	279	3.50
98	203	4.10	163	260	3.90	27	209	4.10
16	274	3.55	170	194	4.10	21	200	4.10
56	243	3.75	24	198	4.10	60	212	4.10
64	185	4.10	44	212	4.10	37	250	3.90
115	238	4.15	48	260	3.90	77	290	3.90
58	263	3.65	43	250	3.60	60	201	4.00
42	200	4.10	28	183	4.10	42	289	3.75
44	258	4.00	94	323	3.75	76	281	3.60
46	274	3.75	15	298	3.50	66	200	4.20
31	249	3.85	17	275	3.50	91	211	4.30
57	210	4.00	43	293	3.50	63	190	4.12½
51	297	3.65	19	282	3.50	48	291	3.75
27	208	4.10	23	248	3.90	41	204	4.20
37	274	3.50	48	278	3.60	155	286	3.75
43	230	3.55	54	278	3.50	43	401	3.70
61	266	3.55	219	273	3.60	27	250	3.40
61	288	3.55	57	277	3.60	38	279	3.60
93	280	3.55						

SHEEP—Remain very quiet, with but slight fluctuation in prices. Shippers were not in the market, and only a few car-loads were required to satisfy the wants of the local trade, hence trading was slow. We quote poor to medium at $2.75@3.25, and good to choice mutton grades at $3.50@4.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17.

The receipts were very light, but the offerings were fully equal to the requirements of the trade. Sales dragged slowly, but several cargoes were disposed of in the course of the day. City dealers are not operating to any extent, owing to the difficulty in obtaining money, and the demand is chiefly from interior merchants. Prices are easy for piece stuffs, excepting some short lengths, which are scarce. Lath are very firm; a cargo was sold to-day at $2.00, and $2.25 has been bid. Shingles are also firm. We repeat quotations: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00 joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.12½@3.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

Sales include: Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 500 m lath at $2.00; schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $8.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Business continues fair, and stocks of many descriptions of lumber are getting low. Prices are reported steady, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	35.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 25c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d@12s; spring, 11s@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—Spring, 11s 2d@12s; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—3 p. m.—Lard, 41s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9½@9¾d; Orleans, 9⅝@9⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,300 bales; for speculation and export, —— bales. Sales of the week, 75,000 bales; export, 10,000 bales; speculation, 12,000 bales. Stock, 589,000 bales; American, 128,000 bales; receipts, 38,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales; actual export, 11,000 bales. Stock afloat, 152,000 bales; American, 23,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 5d@12s 6d; red Western spring, 11s 2d@12s; red winter, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 31s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 39,000 qrs, of which 31,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn, 6,000 bu; American, 4,000 bu.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and drooping. Cheese, 66s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short ribs, 41s. Lard, 41s 6d. Tallow, 40s.

The Live-Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—The receipts for the week ending Oct. 16 were 556 cars, or 9,452 head, against 500 cars for the week before. The run of through cattle has been heavy, and the supply for yard sales has been very good, but a slow market has made sales hard to effect, at the following prices: Extra, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs, steers, $5.50@5.75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4.05@4.50; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs, $2.75@3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.25@3.50; fresh cows, with calves, $2.00@2.45. The sales for the week amounted to 2,475 head.

HOGS—The receipts for the week were 336 cars, or 26,960 head, against 193 cars the week before. The run has been very heavy, and has given us the hardest market for some time, and one that is not likely to improve much, unless the supply gets smaller. Extra Philadelphias, $4.75; good Philadelphias, $4.50; light Yorkers, $4.30; rough Yorkers, $4.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—The receipts for the week were 67½ cars, or 13,500 head, against 61½ cars the week before. The run has been extra, but not heavy, with a slow market. Sales run brisk at the beginning of the week at last week's figures, but fell off from ¼ to ½c, and few selling, with a good many left over.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 250; making 2,220 for three days, against 6,260 for the same time last week. The light receipts for the last four days enabled slaughterers to work off their large stocks, and while the demand has been extremely limited, and trade very slow, good cattle are doing fully as well to-day as on Monday. No good, or even fair, steers have been offered since Monday, and of 20 cars poor Texans received Wednesday, 8 cars were sold at $25.00@27.00 per head, and 14 cars remain unsold. Very common to strictly prime native steers ranged from 8½c to 12½c. Sales include 7 cars Kentucky cattle, 7¼ cwt, at $10.50; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, at $11.00@12.00; and 2 cars, 6½ cwt, at $11.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,360, making 13,060 for four days, against 16,740 for the same time last week. Trade is extremely dull, at 5½@7½c for lambs, and 4½@5½c for poor to extra sheep. Sales include 1 car choice fine woolled Ohio sheep, 95 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car State, 89 lbs, at 5½@6c; 1 car State lambs, 60 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, 72 lbs, at $7.30 ₩ 100 lbs; and 1 car Canada, 75 lbs, at $7.30 ₩ 100 lbs.

SWINE—Fresh arrivals, 2,300, making 22,000 for four days, against 17,480 for the same time last week. Live hogs are quoted at $4.75@5.00, with $4.75 offered to-day for fair Ohios. Dressed hogs were firmer; light weights ruled a fraction higher. Closing quotations were $5.50@5.87½ for hogs, and $7.00@7.25 for light pigs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 323 head. Total for the week, 6,715. Market bare of stock; not sufficient sales to make quotable prices. The feeling exhibits a decided improvement.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 200. Total for the week, 12,800. The market closed steady at yesterday's prices. All stock unsold will be shipped East. Sales 303 Canada lambs, 65 to 70 lbs, at 6c; 500 Ohio sheep, 73 to 76 lbs, at $4.50; 500 Michigan sheep, 95 to 99 lbs, at $4.62½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,600; total for the week, 33,800. Market dull and dragging at 25c per cwt decline from yesterday. Yards full of stock. Sales 2,320 Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan hogs, averaging 180@270 lbs, at $4.12½@4.25, with a downward tendency.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The trade movement continues slow with both agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged. Cotton flannels, grain-bags, and the best makes of ticks are fairly active. Polka, spot and dark madder prints are in steady request. Foreign and domestic dress-goods are selling fairly. Cloths, cassimeres, and coatings rule quiet; shawls dull; imported goods quiet in private hands.

Pittsburgh Oil-Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—PETROLEUM—Crude extremely dull at $1.00@1.05; refined firm at 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—COTTON—In good request; middling upland, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in little better demand; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.15@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.10; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.25@10.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 122,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.20@1.22; No. 2 Chicago, $1.33@1.35; do Milwaukee, $1.39@1.41; winter red Western, $1.52@1.57; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.36; very choice Northwestern, $1.41; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive next week, $1.35. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand, and a shade firmer; receipts, 195,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 58@58½c; sail do, 59½@59½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 60@61c; white Western, 65c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 50@52c; white, 52@53c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western and Canada, 26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar and molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½@8⅝c; refined, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Lower, at 41½@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $15.75@16.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer. Lard firmer; steam, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and firmer, at 92½@93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour dull and weak; superfine, $5.00@5.25; extras, $5.00@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $6.75@7.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.50@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.53@1.55; amber, $1.59@1.65; white, $1.65. Rye steady; Western, 85c. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; white, 52@53c; mixed, 48@50c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½@10½c; refined, 16½@16½c.

WHISKY—Western held at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat dull, but steady; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.30@1.45. Corn dull and lower; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $17.00@17.25. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8½c. Bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½@9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15c. Lard, 8½@8½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 94½@95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; spring extras, $5.50. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.12½; No. 2, $1.09½ cash; $1.09¼ seller November. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c. Oats firm; No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 30½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, $1.32.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 144,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but firmer; No. 1 red held $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.31. Corn quiet at 53@54c. Oats steady; No. 1, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firmer; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.34½ cash; $1.36 seller November; $1.43 for December; No. 1 red winter, 1.38½, cash; No. 2

E FITZ'S VICTIM.

ng-Fitz Bigamy Case Closed.

Six Months in the Peni-ry for Marrying Two Wives.

erman Hartung in the Criminal d from Thursday by Judge Wil- Payne Fitz and Jacob Schoene- was taken up again yesterday oncluded. Fitz was first called, t Hartung came to him first with ster Miller, and said he was ar- n before a Justice of the Peace bastardy. He said he was not the courts at all, and, when he e's office, and while under ar- d he must marry the girl or go to statement of facts, Fitz says e marriage was null and void, d under duress, and, ac- bill was drawn, setting up Hartung said he was not e child, but that one Colcham- r Marks filed his affidavit and an- , the papers remained in the Mas- a month or two, and while there o see if the report was ready. s went there Fitz took the re- s unfavorable, and paid Denni- is report was dated June 12, 1873, nths after Hartung's second mar- before his second marriage, Har- Fitz's office and said he wanted the because he wanted somebody to hop, and wished to get married. old Hartung then that he must uch a hurry, but must wait a divorce. When he was second time he retained d him, and Fitz claims that he at- ral matters for him, for which he $10. He says that his whole ad- g was that if he got married again force he would get into trouble. owever, denies this, and alleges y so at one time, but at another he o on and get married; that it would h difference. that Marks told him if Hartung 0 it would be all right; that he ffece somehow. a very willing witness on Thursday, it was owing to the fact that a ndling had been preferred to the gainst him, and he wished to curry be said. ntains that it was understood be- s except Schmutz and Mary that good for nothing, and he main- never told Hartung that Mr. divorce papers. son, the Master-in-Chancery re- ired to make a statement. He had ent in the papers (THE TRIBUNE one which reported such fact) that went to the Master's office and permission to see the papers. This Marks came and saw the papers, offered every assistance. Mr. ted also that he thought the case a one, and he should need ony before he could be convinced ould be under duress, without any jury or assault with weapons being him, and he so told Payne Fitz, as the report would show, taken y-five pages of testimony, and all, returned his report without g a divorce. The case was referred and finally taken back to the Court w is, waiting a hearing before the n court. Two or three times Fitz the case, but the Master was not insisted on more proof. enewald was called and testified that re used, to his knowledge, towards he time of the first marriage. ame said it might as well be de- to let it go over. It was an emi- ceful affair. He did not know as any improper connection with the r Hartung himself. He charges vised him wrongfully in regard to ith respect both to the affidavit and sidence. All of which Fitz posi- There were special things shown n think that Hartung swore reck- re is no doubt but that he is guilty e charged, and it is equally clear perjured himself wilfully and inten- swore that Mary Hartung had gone and could not be found, but now s he did not know anything here is no excuse for such conduct signs his affidavit in a good clear states he has been in this country rs, and ought to have known what affidavit. The Judge said he pro- t his hand on the man he could ot propose that this man should go He proposed to punish him in the but not as severely as he would if een misled. He, therefore, would to the Penitentiary for six months, $10. ne lets Fitz out of the scrape par- leaves his testimony directly at va- that of Hartung, who swears posi- no cross-examining or browbeating art could shake him, that Fitz did him that he might as well get mar- would make no difference.

HE EXPOSITION.

tendance from the Country y—Visit of the Cincinnati es—Their Opinion of the

nding the drizzling rain of yester- s a fair attendance at the Exposi- from the country. There were ex- some of the railroads, and the Rock ning train was compelled to leave pointed passengers at the stations for om in the cars. There were not ople out. was honored by the presence of a of gentlemen from the Cincinnati who came to see how Chicago panned arty consisted of W. H. Blymyer and Simpkinson and wife, George W. am S. Munson, H. McCollum, William W. Taylor, C. W. Jordan, H. H. Clark, John B. Haick and wife, ial, and James Abel. They were e of by our Executive Committee, doing the honors in his own genial perambulated the building all over, everything with the eyes of the exposition business, and can- owledged that it was a very nd no mistake. The vast space walls and the immense roof caused der. In size the structure exceeds nd they were lavish in their encomi- display of goods. They thought nification in the department might on, and that a little judicious weed- ome of the articles would make room of greater merit. On the whole eased, and predicted that in 1874 the be better in many respects. rted that the Bazar of all Nations will occupy the building after the oses. antudal & Massie have in press a "Exposition Souvenir," contain- ical sketch of Chicago from 1795 to time, also a complete history of the om its inception to the close, with exhibitors and full description of exhibited, together with valuable tive to Chicago. It will make 400 bound in cloth, gilt edged, illus- thographic engravings, and have no

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

s the musical programme for to-

AFTERNOON.

[illegible] ..... Michaelis
m "Crispino" ..... Ricci
God and Bayadere" ..... Auber
New Vienna" ..... Strauss
m "Grand Duchess" ..... Offenbach
ttsche" ..... Riedel
Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
"Album Leaves" ..... Roedel
re and There" ..... Faust

EVENING.

ce Jubilee" ..... Wiegand
m "Faust" ..... Gounod
Zampa" ..... Herold
e Danube" ..... Strauss
m "Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
First Love" ..... Herrmann
Masaniello" ..... Auber
m "Nabucco" ..... Verdi
[illegible] ..... Faust
Siodeard Hoffmann.

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to $1.33. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44½@45c cash; 45c October; 45c November; low mixed, 43½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 34½@35c.
FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak and little doing. Wheat firm; some sales are higher; No. 2 spring, $1.02; No. 3 red fall, $1.34; sample lots No. 2 do, $1.36@1.60. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 40@40½c, on east track; 41½c regular. Oats firmer; No. 2, 35c, in elevator. Barley dull; small lots Wisconsin spring, $1.60. Rye firm.
WHISKY—Lower, at 91c in currency.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $14.50. Bulk meats quiet; packed clear rib, 7½c. Bacon dull; time sales of clear rib at 8½@8¾c; clear, 8¾@9c. Lard unchanged.
HOGS—Lower, at $3.50@3.90.
CATTLE—Dull, only local demand; fair to good Texan, 3@4¼c; fair to choice native steers, 4@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—BAGGING—Firm and unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $15.00. Bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c, all packed. Bulk meats—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¼c. Lard, tierce, 8¼@8½c; prime steam, 8c.
WHISKY—Dull at 89@90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.90@7.10. Wheat in fair demand at $1.38@1.40. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats quiet at 37@45c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Mess pork at $14.50. Lard dull; steam nominally 7½c; kettle 7¾@8c, the latter for small lots. Bulk meats and bacon nominal.
WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.51½; No. 1, $1.46½; amber, $1.34½. Corn dull and lower at 48c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.46. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley quiet; held at $1.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Neglected. Corn—In moderate request; sales, 19,400 bu; 47½@48c for No. 2 mixed Western; 49c for high mixed. Oats and Rye—Neglected. Barley—Quiet; sales of No. 3 Chicago at $1.30.
FREIGHTS—Steady; 13c for wheat; 11½c for corn.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Oct. 17.

Schr Ironsides, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Robert B. King, Pere Marquette, wood.
Schr Frederick, Holland, wood.
Scow Spray, Holland, slabs.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Skylark, South Haven, wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Alleghany, Erie, coal.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Ford River, lumber.
Schr J. M. Berry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Otter, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr L. A. Burton, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lookout, Grand Haven, slabs.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal.
Prop India, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, coal.
Schr A. J. Morey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, salt.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ataunto, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Tailor, Cleveland, coal.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Harmon, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Denmark, Sturgeon Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Redwing, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED.........Oct. 17.

Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 11,201 bu corn, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer, 20 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Europe, St. Catherines, 16,700 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 47,500 bu corn.
Schr Corsican, Prescot, 13,275 bu wheat.
Schr D. G. Fort, Oswego, 28,540 bu corn.
Prop Peerless, Marquette and other ports, 7,200 bu oats, 95 brls flour, 60 pkgs liquor, and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 10 brls whisky, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu barley, 300 brls flour.
Prop City of London, Collingwood, 120 brls pork.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat, 112 tons steel iron, 278 bags seed, 15 tcs lard, 25 cases lard, 50 brls lard.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 20,000 bu rye, 20,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn, 130 bales hay.

Lake Freights

Were more active at a decline of ¼c, or at 6c for corn and 6¼c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13c for wheat to Kingston. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs Kate Winslow, S. S. Mather, Brooklyn, and barge Raleigh, corn at 6c; prop Roanoke, barley at 6½c; schr not named, wheat at 6¼c. To Kingston—Barge Arabia, wheat at 13c. To Collingwood—Schr. W. Keller, corn at 5c; schr New Dominion, corn at 4½c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Corsican, wheat on owner's account. Total, 10; capacity equal to about 60,000 bu wheat, 120,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 17.—The steamer Last Chance departed last evening with a party of LaSalle's sportsmen in quest of duck at Mud Lake, and towing two barges of rough stone, at this port transferred from a canal boat for the Copperas Creek Dam. The canal boat and scow Jackson, with hard coal and soft for Peru, was towed down to-day, and the schr Merchant, from Chicago, light, sailed for Mobile Bay, there to engage in the oyster trade. Nothing passed into the canal. The canal-boat Gold Hunter, with lumber for LaSalle, and prop Depue, with hard-coal slack for LaSalle, both passed out of the canal. Eight feet and nine inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15. The rain has been falling rapidly all day, and the river is rising.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—ARRIVED—Danube, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Chicago Belle, Utica, 5,900 bu corn; Isabella, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Midge, Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn; Elizabeth, 200 brls flour, 43,300 lbs meal; Lockport, 5,000 bu oats; Romeo, T. D. Wright, Morris, 6,150 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Ella O'Connell, Sag, 80 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 80 stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 80 stone; S. E. T., Lemont, 80 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 81½ yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 45 yds stone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—G. L. Booth, Seneca, 6,600 bu corn; F. T. Herman, Aux Sable, 55 yds stone; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 20,000 bu oats, 96 bu barley; Excel, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn, 2,800 bu oats; Gold-Rod, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn.

CLEARED—Barge No. 4, LaSalle, 22 brls salt, 7 tons coal; Cayuga, Lockport, 77,000 ft lumber, 5 m lath; Belle France, Morris, 80 m lumber, 19 m lath.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

G. W. Macley, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. G. B. Graff, of Omaha, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. H. Oberly, of Cairo, is at the Sherman.

Col. T. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. Charles McNair, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

Charles Magruder, of Vienna, Austria, is at the Sherman.

Col. Fred D. Grant has returned from his trip to Toledo.

Judge A. H. Shott, of Ottumwa, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Senator Harlan, of Washington, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Plankinton, of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. W. Ford, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

Adam McNeil and Alexander McNeil, of Ireland, are at the Grand Pacific.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., arrived in the city last evening and is stopping at "Browns'."

The Hon. W. H. Blymyer, President of the Cincinnati Exposition Company, is at the Grand Pacific.

Henry Thornton, Manchester, England, and Gen. J. M. Hedrick, Ottumwa, Iowa, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

C. Harris, General Superintendent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, passed through this city yesterday on his way to his old home, Boston.

Nath. Percles, Milwaukee; Edward P. Smith, Washington; Henry Leeds, Boston; A. E. Smith, Cincinnati; W. W. Beebe, New York, and Ben Robinson, Jr., of Cincinnati, are guests at the Sherman.

William Mitchell, Esq., a prominent capitalist of Alton, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Mitchell is erecting a commodious stone-front residence on Calumet avenue, and will remove with his family to this city in the spring.

Harriet Beecher Stowe will give but two readings in Chicago, viz: On Monday and Tuesday evenings, at Music Hall. The latter will be in the Star Course of lectures. Mrs. Stowe will stop with friends on the West Side while in the city.

We regret to learn of the demise of N. H. Parker, which took place on the 8th inst. in Central City, Col. Mr. Parker was a writer well known, especially throughout the West. His principal work is a history of Iowa in her earlier days. During the first years of the war Mr. Parker was city editor of THE TRIBUNE. His remains will be brought East for interment.

Theatre-goers need not to be reminded of Mr. John W. Blaisdell's benefit, this evening, at Hooley's Theatre. An actor who has conscientiously played at nearly every performance since the theatre was opened deserves to meet with a substantial recognition of public appreciation. Let him have a better house than John Dillon had on the last occasion.

Messrs. Quinn, Reid, Hallinan, Lynch, Reynolds, Bredburg, Ward, Graves, and Taylor, composing the playing nine of the Ætna Base Ball Club of 1870 and 1871, are requested to meet this evening at Spence & Harper's, Nos. 201 and 203 South Clark street, at half-past 7 o'clock, as it is in contemplation to play the Franklin Base Ball Club a game within the next two weeks. Prompt attendance is requested.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 17.—H. H. Murray, said to be a business man of Chicago, while riding from Baraboo to Portage with a friend, in a buggy, was thrown from it, and, the buggy turning over on him, broke his neck, from which accident he died instantly.

IN GENERAL.

The report that the second son of the Duke of Marlborough is to be married to Miss Jerome, of New York, is announced by the Oxford *Times* to be untrue.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has agreed to accept the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific, and the position of General Manager of the Atlantic & Pacific.

Col. Fort, Congressman from the Lacon (Ill.) District, has resigned the Presidency of the Hamilton, Lacon & Eastern Railroad Company, and W. E. Cook has been appointed in his place.

We learn from the Duluth *Tribune* that Gen. T. L. Rosser, Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect Nov. 1. He is now in Bismarck.

Roscoe Conkling has sold his residence on Fourteenth street, Washington, for $27,000, to Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, and it will be added to "Wormley's House" in that city. It cost Mr. Conkling $17,000 about ten years ago.

David Agnew, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from the first Monday of December, 1873, when the term of the present Chief Justice, Hon. John H. Read, will expire. Isaac G. Gordon (Republican) is the new member-elect to the Bench.

Bismarck is the cousin of Victor Emmanuel. How is this? It is thus. All wearers of the order of the Italian Order of the Annunziata can call each other cousins. The King of Italy has bestowed this order on Prince Bismarck, accompanying it with a portrait and a letter in which he signs himself as *costro affettuosissimo cugino Vittorio Emmanuele*.

A most painful suspicion has arisen that the death of Mortimer M. Leggett, son of Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, which occurred a few days since at Cornell University, New York, was the result of a "hazing" expedition. If this should prove to be true it will add to the grief of his stricken parents, who mourn the loss of this promising son. Whether true or not, the fact that the suspicion arises is evidence of the public conviction of the criminal character of this old, heathenish, and brutal custom; which cannot be too severely condemned.—*Washington Chronicle*.

The *Opinione Nationale* publishes a strange article, communicated to that journal, under the heading: "The Bigamy of the Duke de Berry." The article in question asserts that the said Duke—father of the Comte de Chambord—was married in London to a lady named Brown, but that union being disapproved of by Louis XVIII., was annulled. The Duke returned to France at the time of the Restoration, and was wedded in 1816 to the Princess Caroline of Naples. Feb. 13, 1820, he was assassinated by Louvel. He left two daughters by Mrs. Brown, one married to the Marquis de Charette, and the other to Prince Faucigny; by the Princess Caroline he had one daughter, and the Count de Chambord, born Sept. 29, 1820. Mrs. Brown, whom the Duke married in London in 1806, is still living, and resides now at Boulogne Sur Mer. Her daughters have always been considered legitimate children of the Duke de Berry, so the Comte de Chambord should be considered a natural child.

CAPT. FORREST'S VICTIM.

He Turns Out to Be an Inoffensive Farmer from Kansas—Was Forrest Justified in Killing Him?—A More Careful Investigation in Order.

When the news was read on Thursday morning that Capt. Forrest, Commander of the five Lake View policemen, had, in self-defense, shot at and killed a man who attacked him, the universal verdict was that it served the deceased right. The far too frequent killing of police officers by roughs has a decided tendency to warp ordinarily sound judgment, and prejudice them against the first unfortunate who gets a quietus at the hand of a policeman. The conclusion that is at once jumped at decides that the dead man was only a would-be murderer, whom a timely bullet had merely saved the inevitable trouble of a trial or two by jury and prolonged stay in jail before a hempen cord strangled him out of existence. Yet the very fact that their judgment is apt to be warped should render those who have to decide upon the merits of such a case more than usually careful in scanning the evidence, and in giving the deceased as fair a show as though he were on the stand being tried for the offense. In the case in point, circumstances have since transpired which seem to throw a very decided shade of doubt over the Lake View policeman's story of his shooting in self-defense on Wednesday evening. It appears that the unfortunate man was in the county hospital all last week, having been taken there on the 7th inst., and discharged on the 13th inst. While there he suffered from intermittent fever. His conduct while there was excellent, and the story he told of himself was that he had just come from the malarial district of Kansas, that he managed to get here by freight trains, and had no money or friends. His sole possession was a carpet-sack. He was a farmer by occupation, J. D. Dawson by name, was 43 years of age, and his sole object was to get to his friends in New York State. The hospital attendants, from their experience of him, found him to be particularly inoffensive. So much for the man. In the circumstantial evidence, two points were under the notice of the Coroner's jury, but which they failed to appreciate as very pertinent evidence. One was that the knuckles which Forrest produced as those with which deceased assaulted him, are far too small to fit deceased's hand; the other, that Forrest's face bore hardly the faintest mark, and not the slightest vestige of such a blow as an ordinarily sharp tap with iron-knuckles would produce. Altogether it is a case in which one cannot help regretting the truth of the old proverb which says "Dead men tell no tales." Altogether the case is one which needs a more thorough examination than that which satisfied the Coroner's jury.

THE RIGHT KIND OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17, 1873.—The Hon. John Early and wife, of Illinois, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan to-day. Mr. Early has just paid in full a policy issued by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., on the life of the late Thomas W. Taylor, of this city, formerly of Mendota, Ill., who was drowned here a few months since. The policy had been forfeited two years and ten months on account of the non-payment of the premiums, but was continued in force by the non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts. The payment of the loss is greatly appreciated here, and illustrates strikingly the superior advantages secured to policy-holders in the New England Life by this equitable law.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit Against the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Fix Its Terminus at Council Bluffs—The Republic Life Insurance Shareholders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the Union Pacific mandamus case was called. The counsel for the railroad argued that the case was not properly brought into court, the question being whether it should be by common law rule or by notice under the statutes of Iowa. The Court took the matter under advisement. This is a suit brought to compel the railroad company to operate its roads as one line to Council Bluffs, which involves the Eastern terminus question.

In the same court, this morning, stipulations were filed for the rendering of judgment against all defendants in the cases of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago against Iowa shareholders for the amounts claimed.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—In the Woman's Congress to-day papers were read on "Motherhood," by Mrs. Lucinda G. Chandler; on "The Social Aspect of the Admission of Women Into the Medical Profession," by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, and on "The Art Education of Woman," by Helen L. D. Potter.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 164 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 273 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

A RARE CHANCE—R. R. EATING HOUSE AT Grand Rapids, Mich., for sale. Part cash; balance in trade. Address P. W. BURR, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A JEWELRY STORE DOING A FINE BUSINESS for sale; stock and fixtures about $700; ½ cash, balance in payments. Address JEWELER, Tribune office.

A DRUG STORE THAT IS DOING A BUSINESS second to none in the city for sale. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 152 Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER SAMPLE-ROOM FOR sale; reason for selling out, owner going in other business. Inquire on premises, 99 West Harrison-st.

AN OFFICE BUSINESS PAYING $10,000 IS OFfered for sale for $1,200; only those meaning business need answer. Address U 91, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 FINE SAMPLE-ROOM OF ESTABlished reputation in the best locality for sale, on account of the owner's ill health. Address by mail, to A. THOMAS, 182 Larrabee-st.

A PACKING-HOUSE IN BEST LOCATION IN CITY fitted with everything to cut and cure 200 hogs in summer, and 400 hogs in winter per day. Large retail trade connected. Will be sold low for part cash, balance on time. Address L 97, Tribune office.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH TOOLS, TO RENT, in the village of Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill. (on the Fox River Valley R. R.), with a trade established of over 20 years. A good chance for the right man. JOSEPH ADAMAK.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, accommodating from twenty-five to thirty-five first-class boarders, doing a good business, near Post-Office. Address Post-Office Box 255.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE. BEST LOCATION ON South Side. Good reasons for selling. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE IN TOWN OF 5,000 TO 25,000 INhabitants; will pay cash for stock of $7,000 to $10,000. Address HOPKINS & CO, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR A JEWELER OR SILVERSMITH A NEAT shop, with tools, stock, show-cases, and good will of the business, only $150 cash; good reasons for selling out. Inquire at 61 South Clark-st., basement.

HOTEL FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A stock of dry goods or any kind of merchandise, or would exchange for a farm; hotel is on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; only one in the place, and is doing a good business. For particulars address W. WIRICK, Princeton, Ill.

I HAVE A COMPLETELY FITTED-UP PACKING-house, suitable for handling 200 hogs per day, and also adapted for doing an extensive business in curing and smoking hams or other meats. Can offer great inducements to gentleman with some means to join me in operating same. Address L 3, Tribune office, with real name, stating where interview may be had.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOTEL MAN WHO wishes to purchase a long lease and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, now doing a good business; for information please address A. WISNER, Box 38, Chicago Post-Office.

STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER and confectionery in a flourishing town of 15,000 inhabitants, doing a cash business of $10,000 a year. Terms easy. Inquire of SHANNON & CANFIELD, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

THE BEST BARGAIN FOR PERSONS WITH small or large capital, wishing to invest in any kind of business, can be had at 139 East Randolph-st., where a fine collection of city, suburban, and country, improved and unimproved property is also for sale at low rates. B. J. NOCKIN.

WANTED—I WANT A GOOD, ACTIVE BUSINESS man to act as treasurer and manager for a new theatrical company; must have $600 cash and be ready for business. The very best guarantees given for a large profit on the investment and a steady business. Address R 84, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, EN suite or single, to families or gentlemen; first-class accommodations.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON Dining-Room—Large and small rooms, new and handsomely furnished. Also, day-board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two young men, on moderate terms.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. MISS FORSYTH.

497 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; very cheap, if permanent.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets. Also, desirable rooms, single or double, furnished.

751 WABASH-AV.—FINELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, on the first, second, and third floors, with first-class table; references required and given.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—First-class family hotel; suites of rooms with bath and closets, unfurnished, to rent; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE NICELY furnished front rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen; terms reasonable.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT NEWLY furnished rooms with board. Terms easy.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—Day and week board.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good rooms and board, at a reasonable rate, in a musical family.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $5 to $9 per week; day-board, $4.

513 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE ROOM SUITable for two young gentlemen in a private family; no other boarders; reference given and required. Also good barn to rent.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island Depot. First-class in every particular. Permanent and day boarders solicited.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 172 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—A few more splendid rooms left; bathroom and all modern improvements; reference required; house marble front; everything new and clean.

NEW HOTEL—PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND Halsted-sts. Terms $2 per day; board and room $7 to $10 per week; day-board, $5; tickets good for 21 meals, $4. A few large rooms, suitable for families, reasonable.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHer, large room and hall-room adjoining, nicely furnished, second floor, south front, pleasantly located; West Washington-st. preferred. Address U 4, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE ARE SELLING HORSES RAPIDLY, would invite parties having any to dispose of. Received to-day some of the best family horses in Cook County for sale, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES, CHEAP. TO BE seen at 747 West Madison-st. Call in the forenoon.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP BUGgies and wagons. 44 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY MARE AND OPEN buggy, also a black horse which has been regularly ridden and driven by a lady. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address O 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NICE BAY PONIES, GOOD riding horses, or good single or double. Will be sold cheap. Call at 42 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE-HARNESS. Apply to J. WILDEY, 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE MARE, FAST DRIVER, stylish and gentle; also nearly new first-class buggy and harness. H. E. GATES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES WANTED—HEAVY DRAFT AND A FEW good road-horses will be bought at SHUHLER & CLARK'S Sale Stable, 193 State-st.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $600 to $1,000. 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12.

TROTTER FOR SALE—5-YEAR OLD, ETHAN ALlen colt, and a very fine and light shifting-top road-wagon, run only 2 months; new single harness of the best stock, with robe, blankets; everything complete; the horse is dark bay, 15 hands; never been trained; can trot to pole in 2:50; will sell cheap. Call from 10 to 3 at MR. HATCH'S Stable, 690 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO KEEP THROUGH the winter; warm stable; good care; price $3 per week; hay and grain. Address W. LELAND, 225 Fourteenth-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, NATIVE OF INVERNESS, Scotland, age 45, late of Eagle Lake City, Texas, last heard of at Chicago in 1864. Send address without delay to OTTO BERLINER, General Agency and Inquiry Office, 73 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne, Australia.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots immediately adjoining the south city limits, fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) and on Grand and Oakwood boulevards, at low prices, and on remarkably easy terms. This property lies high and is very attractive. For improvement nothing more available can be found, while for investment no property offers greater security, with the certainty of large profits in the early future. Now is the best time to buy, while the prices are low. The spring will undoubtedly witness a large advance over present prices, as extensive improvements will then be made. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$300 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars; by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Will take savings books for first payment, and advance some money on them. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new brick house, No. 606 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 30 lots that must be sold in the next 60 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $3 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS!—NEAR SOUTH PARK, 48 lots on Pavilion boulevard (Fifty-fifth-st.) now being PAVED AND SEWERED, $1,250 each; $100 cash, balance $20 per month.
96 lots just back of boulevard; or Fifty-sixth-st., between Wallace and Stewart-avs., only $500 each; $50 cash, balance monthly payments of $10. Cars within one block.
Fine improvements are now being made on this land, and we offer good bargains. Call and get a plat.
WARNER & RIGDON, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $85 per foot cash, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST DIVIsion, within half a block of street cars; gas, water, and sewer on premises. Removal from the city the cause for selling. A rare chance to make money. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND LOT ON MONTHly payments; your rent will buy a house. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY 12-ROOM HOUSE, lot 30x100 feet, three blocks west of Union Park; corner lot; bargain, if sold immediately; $4,200 cash; balance will take trade. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second-sts.—New two-story and basement brick house, 15 rooms, modern improvements; a bargain; if desired, a South Side lot will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLEY-ST.—A NUMBER OF LOTS on this street, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., for sale cheap and on easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—FOUR LOTS, BEING 100 feet on Lake-av. by 426 feet deep, on Lake-av., near Forty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—6 LOTS SOUTHEAST corner of Fulton and California-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD 1½-STORY HOUSE; Lot 30x125 ft.; west of Union Park; price $2,360; only $260 down; balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER of Taylor-st. and Western-av., 41 feet; one-half cash, balance in one and two years. Inquire of S. J. COYNE, druggist, 679 West Indiana-st., northwest corner of Robey.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
Indiana-av., 23⅓x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; surrounded by fine residences; $205 per foot; one-third cash, if sold to-day.

FOR SALE—50x125 TO 16-FOOT ALLEY, ON DAYton-st., between Sophia-st. and Webster-av., east front, at a great sacrifice, for cash. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48x112 FEET ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at $87.50 per front foot, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x125 TO 16-foot alley, on Thirty-first-st., west of Archer-av.; $1,200; $200 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE; 6 ROOMS; DOUBLE parlors; 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closets; lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley; $1,700; $200 cash, balance in monthly payments. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON PRAIRIE-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; $90 per foot. Buy it. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Fifty-third-st., in the Grove adjoining the South Park, 155x180 feet. Price, $100 per foot; $8,000 can remain for five years at 7 per cent. Nothing cheaper or more desirable can be found in the vicinity of the South Park. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—100x196 FEET, ON Calumet-av., a little north of Fifty-third-st., all grove. Only $10,000; $4,000 cash, balance five years at 7 per cent. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third-st., 155x170 feet. Price only $11,000; $4,000 cash, balance at end of five years at 7 per cent. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—AN INSIDE corner lot, 120x167½, with building 60x100, three stories and basement. Will take an improved farm as part of first payment; balance long time at 8 per cent. Address T 51, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and 2 lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ANY PART OF 70 acres at Washington Heights, on Western-av.; also, 100 feet corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven two-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS lots, 2 blocks from 3 depots, high and dry, shade trees; perfect title, no incumbrance; price $175 to $300; $10 down, $5 monthly; brick and other building material taken as cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, AT MAPLEWOOD, on easy monthly payments; immediate possession. C. H. CUSHING, 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES at Desplaines, $1,500; $300 down, $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres dry, improved prairie land, on telegraph road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $750; cash, $100; balance, $12 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st. This office will close this month.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS LEFT IN OUR SUBDIvision at Englewood at $250, $25 cash, $10 per month; own your own bank; also a handsome house just finished. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BARGAIN IN 8 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., near city limits; graveled street running to it. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NEAR SOUTH ENGLEwood for sale at a great bargain. Parties about investing in real estate will do well to look at this before purchasing elsewhere. L. N. SAWYER, Room 10, 152 Dearborn-st. Also, several choice building lots, and several cottages on large lots, most desirable location near Chicago, convenient to three lines of railroad, cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—$150 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 rooms, well located; price low; terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 84 FINE building lots, $200 to $250 each, payable in monthly instalments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SElected Texas lands, handy to railroad, in lots of 160 to 5,000 acres, in a body; will exchange for city lots, men's boots, shoes, clothing, etc.; would take some liquors; title perfect. Address H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RESIDENCE ON South or West Sides, in a good neighborhood. Address, stating terms and location, C H, City Hotel.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD RESIDENCE on the South or West Sides worth about $5,000 to $8,000, with little, if any, incumbrance. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—LOTS ON WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween railroad and Central Park. Also on West Monroe and Adams-sts. We have applications for the above. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD BRICK house on North Side. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION IN REGARD TO JUDSON Adams, a boy about 14 years of age, black hair and eyes, will be thankfully received by his brother, L. E. ADAMS, at 230 South Hoyne-st., Chicago.

MARY AND ANNIE MESSEN WOULD LIKE TO hear from their sister Laura, who was in Chicago last June. Please address ANNIE MESSEN, Oak Park, Ill., care of W. Marks.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A LADY SCHOOL TEACHER WHO thoroughly understands vocal and instrumental music, to go to Lake Superior; good references required. Apply at Messrs. LOOMIS & FOLLETT, Room 11 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., between 11 and 1 o'clock, for two days.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Manchester place, fronting south on Vernon Park. For terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH 9 ROOMS, and all conveniences, one block from horse cars, on Thirty-eighth-st.; rent low. Address W 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A boarding house with furniture almost new; credit given for part of purchase money; house now paying a profit of $200 per month; continued illness only reason for selling. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone-front house on Superior-st., just east of Pine-st., 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, furnace, range, etc., to be rented with or without barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on West Washington-st., near Ada-st., 13 rooms, all the modern improvements; rent $1,500 per year; some furniture for sale, all in perfect order. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR one or two families, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; terms reasonable. Apply at 547 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished. Apply at No. 53 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS IN South Evanston; will take the rent in boarding man and wife. Call at No. 136 Dearborn-st., Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday.

TO RENT—HOUSES—3 DWELLINGS OF 5 TO 6 rooms, with closets, pantry, gas, and water, in brick block corner Erie and Franklin-sts. HUXMANN, dentist, 134 South Clark-st., and 227 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—19 COTTAGE PLACE, HOUSE OF 8 rooms; 43 Thirty-seventh-st., house, 10 rooms, in complete repair; both are convenient to horse and steam cars, and will be rented reasonably. T. S. FITCH & CO., 158 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WEST Side, $40 per month. No. 516 Wabash-av., $80 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW HOUSE AT SOUTH ENglewood, splendidly arranged, $25 per month. House cost $3,500 cash. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1139 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2-STORY frame house, in good order. Rent low to a good party. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, A COMPLETE AND handsomely-furnished house, on the South Side, near Thirty-ninth-st.; large barn, ample grounds. House has every convenience; hot and cold water, bath rooms, water closets, gas, dumb-waiters, &c. Will be rented only to a private family. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE A WELL FURNISHed house; rent low to responsible parties. LEVI WING & CO., 86 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, suitable for two families, one block from street cars, West Side. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., Citizens' Bank, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 461 WABASH-AV., BEtween Peck and Eldridge-courts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—AT $30 PER MONTH, A COTTAGE OF eight rooms, located on Fulton-st. The entire furniture for sale, at $500, on easy terms, to responsible party. Address G 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park; all in good order. Call at 65 Dearborn-st., Room 22. $15, $20, and $25 a month.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP, IN EVANSTON, MEDIUM-sized house, furnished or unfurnished. Call to-day at 169 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 80 and 82 Fourth-av., suitable for engine and boiler for manufacturing business; elegant location; also second and third stories, containing 36 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind; will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the premises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st.; near Sherman. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE (OR LESS) OF A NEW AND well adapted store for State-st. trade; ladies' goods preferred; best location and rent low. Address T 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, A ROOM 60X100 on the first floor, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Address T 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING-FLATS IN the beautiful new Pierce Block, corner of Randolph and Sangamon-sts.; these are the most commodious of the character in the city, and most conveniently central; possession given about Nov. 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE-house, with lot, on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne; terms cash. S. M. MILLARD, 138 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSE, ON NORTH Side; rent $25 per month to May 1. Apply to WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1016 MICHIGAN-av. Apply on premises, or to BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE STORE SOUTHEAST corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. The best place in the city for a grocery or the flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE 231 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH dwelling above. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ON TENANT'S TERMS, ON second, third, and fourth floors of 187 Clark-st.; owner in town for two days. Apply on premises, Room 2, second floor, between 10 and 12 or 3 and 4 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge. These lots being in the heart of the city, very deep, 500 feet river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone yards. To rent in whole or parts, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—129 RANDOLPH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Clark, front and side rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with carpet; price $10 to $30.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, very reasonable. 584 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey; very cheap. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26 and 27.

TO RENT—AT 349 WEST MONROE-ST., A SUITE of unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—FRENCH FLATS—4 ROOMS EACH, $35 to $40 per month, 221 North Clark-st. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms in a new brick house on West Side, with all modern conveniences, gas, furnace, bath-room, etc., at a low figure to the right parties, only one block from street-cars; first-class references furnished and required. Address T 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or an office; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 187 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SUNNY PARLOR; ALSO, one large chamber; moderate terms. 409 Randolph-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 85 Dearborn-st.; charges very reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien Hotel, 151 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WESTBROOK'S POPULAR 25 AND 50 cent lodging and furnished rooms, 129 West Madison-st., 175 East Madison-st., 155 South Clark-st., 278 South Water-st., 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AND CLOSETS ON third floor for housekeeping or for lodging; will rent them reasonable to right parties, and one chamber-set with them, if desired. Call at 795 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, in public block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts.; entrance 23 South Halsted-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NINE OR ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and bath-room, with furnace, east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth. Address or call at 1253 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM IN THE STATE of Illinois for a term of years; good references furnished. Address 100 Sedgwick-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, on West Side, within two miles of Court-House, by a family without children. References given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood, north of Twenty-second-st., by a small family. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 4 and 5, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, in central location; small family; no children, good pay; or 5 furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for housekeeping, wanted immediately. Address E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, near West Side Briggs. Apply at 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side by a young couple without children, where good care of premises will be appreciated. Q 24, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, made by Babcock and Brusco, New York, with cover and stool; price, $150; worth double the money. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-TONED PIANO, IN PERfect order, for $125; one melodeon; very cheap, at 419 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-seventh. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 62 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 800 EMPTY FLOUR AND sugar barrels at 15 cents a piece. HONG KONG TEA COMPANY, 14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHLY SEASONED 4-INCH beaded ceiling; also ⅝ and ⅞-inch ceiling. STARRETT & BRO., corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SECOND-HAND muzzle-loading ducking-gun, 8-pin bridle-locks, by F. P. Marcy; weight, 13½ pounds, 10 bore, 38½ inches long; $35. Messrs. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 232 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND reliable bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house. Must be of good habits and able to furnish first-class references. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK, ENTRY clerk, salesman, and collector, first-class men only; permanent situations with responsible party recently started. Preference for those understanding pipe and machinery business. Letters treated confidentially. Address, stating experience and references (best required), P. O. Box 6, city.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS. Steady work. Apply Monday, from 9 to 10, office Norwood Press, Room 27 McCormick Block.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH, USED TO heavy shoeing and country work. Can have steady work by applying to JOSEPH ADAMAK, Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE-BAKER AT PEOPLE'S Bakery, 196 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FINISHER. Good job hand. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, SIX STONE-MAsons, ten pressed-brick layers, at County Jail. Inquire of Superintendent on the ground.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS; steady work. 100 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT 594 WEST Lake-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS. APPLY AT HALL'S moulding shop, 23 North Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE THAT UNDERstands his business, and can make himself generally useful. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 181 East Madison-st., Room No. 7. G. A. SPRINGER.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horses and do chores around the house. Apply at 541 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan and Indiana; 25 coal-miners. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—100 CHOPPERS, $1.25 PER CORD; 50 miners, $1.10 per ton; 200 laborers, $2 per day. Call at 289 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 286 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobaccos, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 4 MEN TO SELL GOODS, our own manufacture, on commission, or otherwise. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS for Keyes & Co.'s famous Excelsior Polish, for musical instruments, sewing-machines, and all kinds of oiled, varnished, or polished furniture. A rare chance for live agents. Exclusive territory. Address KEYES & CO., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the crockery trade. Apply to D. HERMAN LOMER, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS RECENTLY been connected with a Savings Bank of this city. Address P. O. Box 110, stating what position you occupied.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO WORK on farm; single and must understand farming in Illinois. Address T 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, HONEST BOY, OF GOOD address, for real estate office. Pay, $3 per week. Parent will address, with real name and reference, X 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, for Appleton's American Cyclopedia (revised) and Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED HEAD-waiter. Address, with references, U 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON—WE WILL PAY full wages to a competent German or Norwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references required. Apply to GILBERT & BREGA, 163 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK IMMEDIATELY in small private family. Apply at 1326 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 544 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family. Apply, with references, at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; will pay $3.50 per week. No Irish. Mrs. R. J. WATERS, 184 Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer, and an American, German, or Scandinavian. Apply at 255 Walnut-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, North Side. Apply at 175 South Water-st., corner LaSalle.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 259 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A SMALL family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 210 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT PASTRY cook. Apply at 182 East Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES WHO WANT TO learn dressmaking or sewing. Apply to Mrs. KUESSNER, 479 South State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LAUNDRESSES AT THOMSON'S Restaurant, 81 South Clark-st. Good wages.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES IN CITY AND country, to sell toilet articles and rubber goods for ladies. They sell quick at large profit. One lady cleared $41 in 6 days, another $8 in 5 hours. New beginners make $3 to $7 a day. Mrs. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET, EAST FRONT, CORner Forty-first-st. and Michigan-av.; 141 feet, west front, corner Fortieth-st. and Wabash-av.; 376 feet, north front, on East Madison-st., near Franklin; 30 acres at Washington Heights, on the ridge; Chicago & Danville Railroad graded through the west part of it; 17 acres all on the ridge, and covered with fine, large oak trees, fronting Vincennes graveled road, and all platted into lots. Also, 3 fine new cottages at South Englewood. Part of this will be exchanged for a good stock farm, and part for good improved city property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, worth $250,000, incumbrance $180,000, to exchange for acre-property or a good farm; also, a 60-acre improved farm in Minnesota to exchange for property in city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 189 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurities running from one to five years, or property at Irving Park or Washington Heights, for a small stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at 659 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BREECH-LOADING shot-gun, instruments and beautiful case, for a nice top-buggy; difference cash. J. L. WEBSTER, 838 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK FOR A BUGGY AND harness. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM FOR GOOD flouring-mill in good location. Address HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE A NEW $65 BLEES SEWing-machine for a double-barrel shot-gun. Send address to P. O. Box 396, City.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A HORSE FOR FIRST-class ticket to California, or will pay cash if can be bought low enough. R 22, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, NOS. 15 AND 17 Randolph-st., there will be sold this day an elegant combination parlor bedstead, bureau, and washstand, Whitney's patent, cost $150; in perfect order.

COMFORTS, BLANKETS, AND ALL KINDS OF mattresses, spring beds and bedding, wholesale and retail, at WHIPPLE'S, 366 State-st. Will save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

COMPLETE FURNITURE OF A ROOM, ALL NEW, marble-top bureau and washstand, for sale, cheap, and room to rent. Apply to C. H. MORRISON, 137 South Clark-st., Room 20.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE—AN ELEgant walnut and crimson brocade parlor suite of 10 pieces, original cost $400, price, $160; a marble-top dressing bureau for $28 and one for $30; a marble-top washstand for $9; a marble-top table for $8; easy chair, $9. No. 643 Michigan-av.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTIES MAKING DISPOSITION OF HOUSEhold furniture of any kind, or of any kind of merchandise, will do well by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNITURE AND CARpets for parlor, bed-room, and kitchen. Parties having any or all of the above, or piano, to rent till spring to honest, careful person, address Z 23, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $300 TO $2,000, AT LOW interest, on good collateral security. Inquire of E. BERMAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR REAL ESTATE security. Address R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR EIGHT OR TWELVE months on property valued at more than twice the amount loan now on and amount wanted, for which liberal interest will be paid. Address T 76, Tribune office.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON IMproved inside city real estate; to be worth at least $25,000. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 15 Kendall Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $25,000 or $30,000 to go into a manufacturing business that will bear the closest examination. None but those with the means and meaning business need apply. Address T 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL, IN A commission business that will bear inspection. Address HORACE CLARK, 136 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN A CASH manufacturing business in the city; a rare opportunity is here offered for making money. Address T 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FINEST BUSINESS OPENing ever offered; $1,000 partnership to live man in established real estate, commission, and light manufacturing business. R O, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME FIRST-CLASS wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk; grocery business preferred; having had 8 years' experience; is a young man of steady habits; best of references given. Address L. M., 5 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age; has had 4 years' experience in the wholesale grocery business; understands bookkeeping, receiving or shipping; would like a permanent situation where he can work himself up; out of the city preferred. Address GROCER, P. O. Box 14, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age in a wholesale house; has had large experience in druggists' sundries; can speak the German language and furnish unexceptionable references. Address C C, 406 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, COLlector, or special agent, by a competent man who has a thorough knowledge of the sewing-machine trade. Address R 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN SOME wholesale fancy goods house, by a young man; speaks English and German, and can give best city references. Address R 98, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UPHOLSTERER IN the country; a hand on parlor work. Apply at 157 Indiana-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bread and cake baker in city or country. Address BAKER, 245 East Kinzie-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG ENGlishman, bootmaker by trade, wishes a good situation in a clothing or boot and shoe store; has had experience as salesman; wages no object; city or country town; good reference. Address J L, 72 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN EITHER BOOK, job, or newspaper composition, by a young man who has studied the "American Printer;" no objection to going outside the city. Address T 63, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, one who thoroughly understands the business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address E L 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—Germans, speak English well—man as coachman, and wife to act as general housekeeper. Address 484 South Morgan-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LITerary ability, who has had experience as a writer, desires an engagement as editor or assistant editor in connection with a live and enterprising newspaper. Can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address 189 South Wood-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) to care of horses and make himself generally useful around the house. Address R 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESman of three years' experience; can control a good trade in Northern Missouri and Kansas; with a first-class dry goods house; St. Louis and Chicago references. Address R 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, in a small private family, to do general housework. Apply at 256 West Indiana-st., Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN Protestant girl to do second-work and sewing in an American family on the North Side; no objections to Lake View. Call at 942 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; South Side preferred. Apply at 383 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse girl and do sewing in a private family; reference given. Call or address 97 Twenty-ninth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class private family. Please call at 86 Calhoun-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply Saturday at 231 South Park-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do second work, and wait on table. A good home in a small private family more an object than wages. Please call for two days at 340 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work. Apply at 115 West Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy woman in a small respectable family, to do housework or second work; wages no object, but a permanent situation. Call for two days at 111 Ewing-st., near Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family; can furnish sewing machine; good home more an object than large wages. Address SENIA, 1130 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper, or to do general housework in small family. Inquire in basement 208 North Green-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES TO do washing, sewing, or to wait on sick, at 579 West Taylor-st., corner of Laflin.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY EVENING, AT MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at our office and proving property. WELLS, FRENCH & CO., Hawley Building.

LOST—LIGHT BAY HORSE, 4 YEARS OLD, white star in face, white hind feet, long black tail, small blister marks on inside of every leg, strayed from Halsted and Seventy-ninth-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying B. T. SMITH, 163 LaSalle-st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A PAIR of spectacles, a small sum of money, and bill-head of Nathan Morgan. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at F. Parmelee & Co.'s, corner Franklin and Jackson-sts.

LOST—LEFT HER HOME, 30 REBECCA-ST., on Thursday evening about 5 o'clock, Mrs. Riddle, aged 45. Red and black dress on when she left; was going out of her mind. Any information concerning her left at the above address will be thankfully received by her friends.

STRAYED—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT FROM 1306 South State-st., one bay horse, 15½ or 16 hands high, black mane and tail, slightly lame in one forward foot, also, no shoe on the same, and a Goodenough shoe on the other forward foot, and halter on. Any one returning the same will receive a reasonable compensation. H. W. HAVLAND.

STOLEN—FROM CORNER GREEN AND VAN Buren-sts., a large bay mare, about 14 hands high, with a harness on, and doctor's phaeton buggy, Garland, Holmes & Co.'s make. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner. A. C. ODELL, Room 10, 122 Dearborn-st.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 14TH INST., BAY HORSE, two hind white feet, long black tail, star on forehead. The owner can find him at 5-mile post along the Chicago & Alton Railroad by paying charges; seems to be a buggy horse. WILLIAM SCULLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having no business at present and sufficient capital to advance on consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 2264 P. O., New York City.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A QUIET AND REtired boarding place with the best of care during confinement, can hear of such a place by addressing a line to C 10, Tribune office.

ADVERTISEMENTS, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, and circulars prepared, short-hand reporting, copying, and clerical work generally, at Room 11, Kingsbury Music Hall.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, old gold, silver, fire-arms, clothing, and all goods of value. BARTLETT, 303 East Madison-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. New and surprising. Ware strictly private, but now public for the first time to-night. Room 10, Kentucky Block, corner Clark and Adams-sts., doors open at 7 p. m., close at 8 p. m. Tickets 50c. Be happy.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 40 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4351, New York.

PARTIES WISHING BOARD CAN SEE THE INside and know the terms of 200 boarding-houses in 5 minutes at Chicago Boarding-House Bureau, 129 La Salle, first floor.

WANTED—$100 WILL BUY THE BEST PAYING office business in the city; part cash taken; business established; must sell on account of ill-health of owner. Call on J. G. WHITTIER, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—12 FEET OF OFFICE-RAILING; MUST be a bargain. Call or address 25 West Lake-st., Room 7.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 CENT SAMPLES FREE; men and women in every town and neighborhood can make $20 to $70 a week; we mean business, and want nothing to do with those who do not; parties looking for a permanent money-making business can send 10 cents for papers and 50c sample. MERRILL & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other quick-selling articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENT WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR a wholesale crockery house; one with a good connection in the country. Apply, with references, to G 73, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and World, double map of the "Great Northwest," new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, frames, etc., etc. Send for circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWing machine, in perfect order; cost $75; price, $35. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing, at 173 and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and work given.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion; Office 75 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWing machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Washington and Adams-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

Protest Against the Dethronement of the Pope and His Imprisonment.

Bitter Discussion of a Resolution Denouncing the Public-School System.

A More Temperate Resolution Finally Reported and Adopted.

Appointment of a Committee to Look After the Immigrants.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union met again this morning, and took up the special order, the report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. After a brief discussion, it was announced that Henry J. Spannherst and the Rev. A. Schweninger, the President and Secretary of the German Catholic Central Association, were present, and on invitation both took seats on the platform and made brief speeches, congratulating their Irish fellow-citizens upon the good work they are engaged in, referring to the great power and influence of

UNITED ACTION,

and expressing the hope that in the near future a Convention of all Catholic organizations, of whatever nationality, may be held, with a view to still further promote the interests and temporal and spiritual welfare of the Catholics. The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan also visited the Convention, and was invited on the platform. He also made a brief speech, in which he urged the Convention to persevere in the work they are engaged in, that the Union may be strengthened and increased in power for good. He also referred to the scheme to establish an immigration bureau, urged its necessity, and advised them to study the plan adopted by their German friends, which has resulted in such great benefit to immigrants of that nationality, and adopt so much of it as will meet the needs of the Irish. The Convention then proceeded to business, and is now discussing some amendments to the Constitution, which, however, are of no interest to the general public.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the disposal of the constitutional amendment, Father Phelan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That the present deplorable attitude of the Government towards religion and religious institutions is the result of the abandonment of the true, necessary, and saving principles conditioned of God, and expressive of his holy will.

Resolved, That the conduct of Governments and rulers in permitting the dethronement of the Pope and absorption of his dominion by the Kingdom of Italy, is a flagrant injustice to Rome and the whole Catholic world, a crime against truth, social stability, and legitimate authority; that in the present imprisonment of the Sovereign Pontiff we behold the consummation of a hellish conspiracy, whose offspring will some day return to torment their authors, and that to the venerable Pope, in his ravished City of Peter, we extend our profoundest sympathy, joined with the wish and prayer that he may live to see his Crown and Kingdom once more wrested from the grasp of the despoiler.

Resolved, That we hereby enter our solemn protest against the unjust persecution inaugurated against our Mother Church by the Government of Prussia, and offer to the German Archbishops and Bishops, as well as the German Catholic clergy, our best sympathy.

Resolved, That morality, grounded on religion, and religion grounded on fixed and dogmatic principles, are the just guide, and furnish the support of man in all the circumstances and situations of this life; that sobriety in conduct, honesty in intercourse, and truth in everything, will prove the greatest safeguard against individual demoralization and national degeneracy.

Resolved, That secret societies, and other dangerous associations of men untaught in the principles of religion, and bent, through tortuous ways, on purely material ends, are subversive of social order, and as fatal to the faith as it is destructive of the morality of Catholics.

Resolved, That a Catholic cannot be true to his country if he be false to his Church, or faithful in his duties to society and his fellow-man if he be a stranger to the sacraments and recreant to his God.

Resolved, That the best interests of State and society centre in a proper education of the young, and that education, to be effective of good and conducive of social and national advantage, must be Christian, begin with the catechism, and end with the knowledge that God is our goal, and Heaven the reward of virtuous deeds and holy lives.

Resolved, That the present system of public schools, ignoring all supernatural authority and making God, the first knowledge, the last thing to be learned, is a curse to our country, and a floodgate of atheism and of sensuality, and of civil and social national corruption.

THE RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED.

A spirited and somewhat acrimonious debate ensued on the last resolution.

Mr. Reily, of Virginia, thought the resolution should be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to modify. He was, by virtue of his office as Mayor of Richmond, President of the Board of Education. He had been elected Mayor by a constituency which was about 80 per cent Protestant. The Bible was not read in the schools in Richmond, and he had assurances of the Board that no religious instruction was taught in them. He was not in sympathy with the resolution, nor could he vote for it without stultifying himself, which he did not propose to do.

Father Phelan, of St. Louis, defended the resolution, and he said: "We have nothing to do with Richmond or its schools. If religious instruction was excluded from them, as Mr. Reilly said, then they were the most objectionable of all schools. The public men of America were educated in the public schools, and were exhibitions of the system, and they were the most corrupt of any country in the world. Men can steal in this country with impunity, providing the amount is large enough; that the children of the country go head over heels to the devil, must be attributed to the education they receive in the public schools, which does not fit them for the temptations of the world. Sir, in these schools men of science are honored and eulogized, but the name of Jesus Christ is not allowed to be mentioned with reverence. These children turn out to be learned horse-thieves, scholarly counterfeiters, and well-posted in all schemes of deviltry.

Mr. Harly, of Pennsylvania, denounced the resolution. It contemplated a union of Church and State.

President Dwyer said the resolution meant no such thing, and he didn't wish such an impression to get abroad. He advised that the resolution be changed so as to simply favor Catholic schools.

Mr. Harly proceeded. He said the Catholics had gained a great victory in driving the Bible out of the public schools.

Father Graham interrupting, said the Church did not drive the Bible out of schools. The purpose was to put in them the correct version and the Catholic catechism.

Mr. Harly—Exactly. Now I ask you, is it just or right that we should introduce our Catholic catechism among Protestants, when we will not allow Protestants, who are greatly in the majority, to use the Bible in the public schools?

Mr. Chance, of Delaware, thought this was a fling in the wrong direction. They might favor Catholic schools, but they should not denounce Protestant schools.

Father Butler, of Kansas, spoke to the same effect. While he did not like to differ from his fellow-clergyman, Father Phelan, he thought the resolution went too far. It should not be forgotten that the public schools of this country had served as a model for Catholic parochial schools, and in that respect had done good. The main difference between them was one of religion only.

Father Phelan again spoke. He said he thought the delegates from the East had not studied this subject enough. He frankly confessed that the Catholics stood before the country as the enemies of public schools, and the reason therefor should be stated. He considered that these reasons were embodied in the resolution. They must say they would as soon send their children into a pest-house, or bury them, as to let them go to public schools. They were afraid they would lose faith. They were afraid the child who left home in the morning would come back with something in its heart black as hell.

Father Mongin said the public school system is a nuisance. The words in the resolution are none too strong.

Mr. Chance moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to report one favoring Catholic schools, which was carried by about a two-thirds vote.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the preservation of memorials of Catholicity everywhere, and also favoring a ritual prescribing a uniform for officers of the Order.

INSURANCE.

A resolution favoring some system of insurance in the Union was referred to the Executive Committee.

IMMIGRATION.

The Committee on Immigration made a report in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, which provides for a Committee of seven who shall consider the proper measures relating to the subject of immigration, correspond with various societies and Committees on Immigration, State or local, collect statistics and information for the welfare and protection of immigrants, elect agents at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Providence, and New Orleans, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Immigration Committees of societies at the above-named ports, to take charge of immigrants and give them all possible assistance in forwarding them to their destinations; also to make such arrangements with steamships and railroad lines as will secure to societies of the Union the privileges of agents, and the fund derived as commissions from the sale of tickets shall be equally divided between the National Committee and the various societies, and be appropriated for the furtherance of the purposes above mentioned. Report adopted.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Father Phelan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolution as a substitute for the last one of the series reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That the system of State Education, now established in most of the States by its failure to provide proper religious instruction for the young and, its enlightening the head to the entire neglect of heart-culture, meets with our unqualified disapproval; that it unjustly taxes a large class of our people who cannot, without danger to the faith and morality of their offspring, avail themselves of its advantages.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Convention then went into election for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, A. M. Reilly, Richmond, Va.; First Vice-President, P. Baunon, Louisville; Second Vice-President, Henry S. Buckles, Baltimore; Secretary, Martin H. J. Griffin, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Rev. Father Henry, St. Louis; Executive Committee: George Chance, Delaware; J. J. Fitzwilliams, St. Louis; Rev. Ambrose Butler, Leavenworth.

Committee on Immigration—Francis McHenany, Washington; Thomas J. Daly, St. Louis; Dennis Dwyer, Dayton, O.; G. J. White, Philadelphia; James Connoughlin, Baltimore; the Rev. Ambrose Butler, Leavenworth, Kan.; M. Glennon, Norfolk.

Baltimore was selected as the next place of meeting.

After the passage of a resolution thanking the retiring officers for their services, the newly-elected officers were installed, and the Convention adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. W. B. Williams Nominated to Succeed the Late Wilder D. Foster from the Fifth Michigan District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 17.—The Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan assembled in this city this afternoon. The Hon. W. F. Storris, of Ottawa County, was chosen Chairman, and George Rice, of Muskegon, Secretary. The whole number of delegates were 36. At the eleventh ballot the Hon. W. B. Williams, of Allegan, had 19; Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia, 6; Eben Smith, of Grand Rapids, 11. Williams' nomination was made unanimous. The Hon. William A. Howard got two votes at the first ballot, but none after that. Williams made a few remarks, after his nomination, and referred to his record in the State Senate as an indication of what may be expected of him if elected to Congress. He said he was the author of the clause in the State Constitution adapted last fall, forbidding the consolidation of competing lines of railroads, etc. He rather gave an impression that he has no moneyed interest in any railroad, which is contrary to the general supposition. The Convention adopted a set of harmless resolutions, which anybody would consent to. The Democratic Convention will be held on the 22d inst.

Trouble Among the Democrats of Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17.—The action of the Democratic Convention, which met here yesterday, in nominating Capt. Griffith, of Liberty, for Representative in the Legislature, causes a good deal of ill-feeling among the party in this city. The State Senator had been given to the country, and the Representative was claimed by the city, but the majority of delegates, coming from the country, forgot the agreement and went solid for their man. The office is of importance from the fact that the Legislature will have to deal with the question of the city's representation in the Board of Supervisors; also that every candidate on the county ticket is from the rural districts. A call is circulated to-day for a convention to meet on Tuesday to nominate an independent ticket.

The Reform Movement in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The Campaign Committee of the Reform Association last night energetically denounced the frauds on election day, and resolved to start a daily paper to further their purposes. Gen. William M. Riley, Democrat, expresses great indignation at the result of the late election. He declares that it is impossible to ascertain the truth of any contest here so long as the ring have the entire control of election-books, ballot-boxes, etc., but hopes for a better state of things when the new Registry law comes into operation.

Wisconsin Liberal-Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 17.—The Democrats and Liberals of the Twenty-second District, comprising the whole of Calumet County and a part of Outagamie County, nominated John E. McMullen for the Senate yesterday.

Putnam County Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HENNEPIN, Putnam Co., Ill., Oct. 15.—According to previous announcement, the People's Anti-Monopoly Delegate County Convention met in the Court-House to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating county officers, and transacting any other business that might come before it.

On motion, Henry Hunter, of Snatchwine Town, was chosen President, and R. A. Radle, of Hennepin, Secretary, of the Convention.

On motion, a Committee of one from each township was appointed to prepare resolutions.

While the Convention was waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to report, speeches were made by Mr. Holly, of Granville, and Mr. Williams, of Snatchwine.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

First—We believe in the protection of honest industry in all the various associations of life, and are opposed to the encroachment of aggregated capital.

Second—We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of the State.

Third—We submit to taxation and duties to meet the necessities of the Government; but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

Fourth—We are opposed to all salary-grab and other Government-steals, and demand that what is commonly known as the present back-salary-grab law be immediately repealed.

Fifth—We are opposed to all future grants to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to the actual settler.

Sixth—We are in favor of rigid economy in all departments of the public service.

Seventh—We are in favor of honesty and capability as the only test of official position.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates, which resulted in the nomination of W. H. Zeno for County Treasurer, L. T. Edgely for County Clerk, Augustus Cassell for County Judge, and J. H. Seaton for Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Convention was harmonious in its action throughout, being the largest delegate convention ever held in the county. The candidates put in nomination are all competent men, and well qualified to fill the positions for which they have been nominated.

R. A. RADLE, Secretary.

MANITOBA.

Riel, Charged with the Murder of Scott, Sent to the Canadian Parliament—An Indian War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the *Globe* from Manitoba says Riel, charged with the murder of Scott, during the rebellion, has been elected by acclamation from the district formerly represented by the late Sir George Cartier, and that he has left for Ottawa.

Lepine has been sent for trial for the same murder. The same dispatch says the Blackfeet and Cree Indians are at war, and many have been killed on both sides.

NEW ELEVATOR FOR QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17.—A company of capitalists have purchased a site for new grain elevator on the levee, with frontage on the railroad and river, and will erect an elevator capable of storing 150,000 bushels. Work will commence Monday, and the building will be completed in time for the opening of navigation.

FOREIGN.

Resumption of the Court-Martial of Marshal Bazaine.

The Accused Being Closely Questioned, Is Greatly Embarrassed.

Facts Regarding His Negotiations with the Empress Eugenie and the Germans.

The French Monarchical Parties Agree upon a Compromise.

They Propose to Establish a Free Constitutional Monarchy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The President of the Court asked why only two dispatches, one on the 15th of September, and the other on the 21st of October, were sent by the Marshal to the Government of the National Defense. Bazaine replied that he had received none of that Government's communications. In answer to other questions he stated that, in sending Gen. Bourbaki to the Empress, he sent him to the one who, in his view, was the only representative of the Government. He had received no official information of the general elections.

The President said the Marshal's intention of reaching Thionville did not agree with his theory that after the surrender of Sedan a sortie from Metz was impossible, and he put the question whether or not the Marshal had agreed with the Prussians to cease offensive movements from the time of Bourbaki's departure. Bazaine replied by pointing to subsequent engagements in September and October.

The President—Why was there no serious engagement for the purpose of supporting the negotiations of the Government of the National Defense?

Bazaine—Our sick and wounded prevented such a course. It would have used up the army, while the enemy were all the time being reinforced.

The Marshal continued: His offer on the 29th of September to Gen. Stiehle to capitulate was a ruse. In regard to the convention which he subsequently concluded with the Germans, he said: "My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own government. The duties of a military chief, when a legal Government exists, are strictly defined. I by no means admit that to be the case in the presence of an insurrectionary Government. There was then no Government—there was nothing.

The President—What? "France then no longer existed." (Sensation.)

Bazaine, in explanation of a previous answer, said, in using the words, "to obtain neutrality for the army," he meant to obtain an armistice for the purpose of establishing a regular government. He protested against an assertion made by the President of the Court that his (Bazaine's) phrase, "The army would maintain order inside the city," was an allusion to civil war. He declared that his proposals were misunderstood. He never at any time treated Regnier's mission seriously.

The President—All steps taken at this period—overtures and communications—with the Germans, were the most serious, when thinking of the admirable army which you might have led to the last extremity. I hope you weighed well all the results of the proposed convention.

Bazaine reiterated that his motives were misunderstood and his proposals misinterpreted.

The sitting was here temporarily suspended amid the utmost excitement.

On the resumption of proceedings, the prisoner, being further interrogated, stated that the commandants of corps were aware of the Regnier affair, although it was not mentioned in the council of war held on the 10th of October. He considered, however, that secrecy in his negotiations with the Germans was his duty.

The President—I am compelled to ask you whether all your acts and thoughts were for your country and the army?

Bazaine—They were. I always acted honestly according to the dictates of my conscience.

Being asked the object of Gen. Boyer's journey to England, about the 19th of October, accused said he hoped the Empress would obtain the conclusion of a convention, especially if she could be induced to come to Metz.

The President reminded accused of his military oath, and asked him whether he observed the regulations forbidding capitulation in the open field.

Bazaine pleaded as justification the existence of the insurrectionary Government.

The President—Does the Imperial Constitution, to which you considered it your duty to remain faithful, authorize negotiating and treating with an enemy as you did?

The Marshal replied that it did not. He maintained that the capitulation was compulsory. He had resisted it to the last, not having even a morsel of bread left. At this point the sitting was adjourned.

The court-room was crowded, and there were frequent scenes of excitement. Accused was embarrassed in manner, and often hesitated in making his replies to the searching interrogations of the Court.

THE MONARCHICAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Oct. 18—5 a. m.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: From exact information, it appears that the monarchical parties have come to an absolute agreement. Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the Liberal Monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly: The proclamation of a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the King promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all. The Monarchists are confident of a majority in the Assembly. It is said that 416 Deputies are pledged to support the restoration of royalty.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 16.—Gen. Seapeta, the deposed Governor of the State of Coahuila, has left Saltillo for Mondova, where the Congress of the State is in session, which recognized Dr. Salas as Governor.

An engagement is reported between Gen. Seapeta and the partisans of Dr. Salas, near Saltillo, in which Seapeta is said to have been defeated, and retired toward Piedras Niegras, on the Rio Grande, while another account states that the action was not decisive, and that both parties are near Mondova. Many of the principal business houses were closed in Saltillo on receipt of the news that actual fighting had commenced, fearing a pronunciamento against Seapeta's friends, who still occupy that city.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The Emperor William, of Germany, arrived here to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

The Exhibition closes on the 20th of next month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Ardervirike Castle, formerly the residence of the Duke of Abercorn, has been burned and many works of art, including numerous sketchings by Landseer, were lost.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The River Neva has risen ten feet beyond its usual height, causing great damage in this city and the adjacent country.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Gen. Jovellar, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, left Santander for Havana yesterday.

The Government squadron remains at Gibraltar.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—BEEVES—The market this morning was very straggling. Dealers seemed afraid to buy at prices asked. The receipts so far are 539 car-loads. The quality of the cattle is somewhat inferior to last week, there being a large number of Texas, which are poor. There was a fair attendance of local and Eastern dealers, only two Brightonians and two from New York. Some of the cattle were immediately reshipped eastward; 27 car-loads more are expected to-morrow morning. Quotations are about the same as last week, but the quality not being so good would naturally make the market a little better. The following are the receipts for the week: Beeves, 9,163; sheep, 7,600; hogs, 4,085; horses, 257.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 68 car loads, being 18 in advance of last week. The quality is very fair, but the market is dull, though well supplied. There is a fall of 1¼c off from last week's prices. Sheep are quoted at 4¼@5¼c, and lambs at 5¼@7¼c.

HOGS—The receipts are 408 car loads, against 279 for last week. There is a good demand for hogs, and sales this week amount to 2,300 head. Good hogs are quoted at from 5¼ to 5¾c.

RELIGIOUS.

Synod of Illinois, North.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Synod of Illinois, North resumed its sessions this morning, the Rev. George C. Noyes presiding. Additional delegates arrived, among whom were the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. Glen Wood, and Dr. Walters, of Chicago.

At the morning session, the Standing Committees were appointed as follows: On Bills and Overtures, the Rev. S. H. Weller, of Mendota; Chairman on Judicial Business, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago; Correspondence, the Rev. H. T. Jenkins, of Freeport; Minutes of the General Assembly, the Rev. J. H. Walker, of Chicago; Narrative for the next year, the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely, of Chicago; Presbyterian Record, the Rev. Thomas Gault, of Aurora, the Rev. E. H. Curtis, of Rockford, W. F. Wood, of Peotine, the Rev. John M. Linn, of Lena.

Communications were read from the Rev. Dr. Kendall, Secretary of Home Missions, from the Rev. Mr. McClelland, Secretary Freedmar, and from the Secretary of Church Erection.

In the afternoon, a lengthy communication from the Rev. Dr. Spear, Chairman of the Board of Education, was read by Prof. Blackburn, of Chicago, after which the Standing Committee on Home Missions made their report, showing the contributions of the Synod the last year to have been $7,500. They recommended the appointment of a Synodical missionary, which, after an earnest discussion, was tabled.

In the evening, after the devotional exercises led by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Waters, Superintendent of Colportage for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, addressed the Synod, stating that in his field there had been performed 919 days of labor, 4,256 volumes sold, 797 volumes given away, 92,464 pages of tracts distributed, 10,811 families visited during the past year.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson, of the Synod of India, spoke at length concerning that great mission-field.

The First Presbyterian Church of Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting. A number of delegates return to Chicago to-night, among whom are Prof. Swing, Dr. Waters, the Rev. J. H. Walker, and C. L. Thompson.

The Presbyterian Gatherings in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The Presbyterian Synods' meeting in this city are considering the question of organic union. The Northern body appointed a committee this afternoon to confer with the Old School Synod of Missouri, which seceded several years ago from the Northern Church. The matter came before the Old School Synod in the shape of a report in favor of uniting with the Southern General Assembly. This met with a good deal of opposition, and Dr. J. W. Brooks, who has been looked upon as a leader of the Old School, made a strong speech opposing such action. The day and evening were occupied with the discussion. A separation is probable, in which case about one-third of the churches belonging will refuse to go South, and will, before long, unite with the Northern General Assembly.

Iowa Presbyterian Synod.

IOWA CITY, Oct. 17.—The Iowa Synod (South), of the Presbyterian Church, met here last night. Mr. Reed, of Fairfield, Moderator; J. G. Patterson, Clerk. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. W. G. Craig, from Matt. xii. 1; the opening prayer by Mr. Armstrong. The sessions are arranged from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

To-day the Synod discussed the condition of the freedmen. The session continues until Monday.

Free Religious Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—At the final session of the Free Religious Association, last night, John Weiss read a paper on the work done in the recent conference of delegates from the Evangelical Alliance. Aaron Powell was successively hissed and applauded for saying that "since the day when John Brown was murdered in Virginia he never felt more saddened than on the day when the Modoc Indians were hanged." Mrs. Mary F. Davis delivered a brief address, deploring the absence of women speakers at the recent Evangelical Alliance. The concluding speech of the Convention was delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Sale of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—The Des Moines Valley Railroad was sold to-day by Sheriff Bringolf, of this county, on a judgment rendered in May last. That portion of the road from Keokuk, to include the old depot in East Des Moines, was bid in by J. August Johnson for $1,175,000. The upper part of the road, from the old depot to Fort Dodge, including the bridge over the Des Moines River, was bid in by Col. C. H. Perry, of Keokuk, for $475,000. The rolling stock and other equipments were divided to each portion on the basis of the proportionate number of miles, the lower portion received in the ratea of 151 to 257. It is said the purchase was made in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The Covington & Lexington Road in the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 17.—In the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Mr. M. C. Johnson, and Isaac Caldwell, his associate counsel, accompanied by Mr. Pendleton, without having given notice to the counsel for the appellant, made an application to the Court for time, in the Covington & Lexington Railroad case, to file suggestions to the Court on their behalf, in reply to the petition for a modification of the mandate and the response of the appellant. There was no party in the court to represent the appellant, except Mr. Zinn, who stated that his presence in the court was accidental, and that the application was a complete surprise to the appellant's counsel, and he objected to the delay. If it was granted, however, he asked that the road should be put into the hands of a Receiver. The Court stated that they had no power to do so, and granted thirty days to the appellees within which to file their suggestions. This will carry the case over to the winter term.

THE INDIANS.

Raiding Comanches to Be Given Up—The Sioux-Ponca War in Dakota.

PARSONS, Kan., Oct. 17.—At the recent visit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, the Commissioner demanded of the Comanche Indians certain desperadoes of their tribe, then on a raid in Texas. The Indians informed the Commissioner that these young men were in Texas, and if he wanted them he could go after them. Commissioner Smith told them if they did not deliver them up within thirty days he should treat them as enemies of the Government, and should withdraw all supplies and intercourse with them. This firm course of the Commissioner had such an effect that they immediately sent out a party after them, and will deliver them to the authorities at Fort Sill within the prescribed time. The people of Texas now seem satisfied that raiding in that State is practically at an end. Confidence in business circles is being fully restored.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 17.—Two hundred Brule Sioux Indians made an attack on the Poncas, on the 15th, at daybreak, but were repulsed. However, they continued to make sorties during the day, and a messenger to Springfield, eight miles below, late in the evening, reported twenty killed.

The Modoc Remnant—Delegation of Pima Indians En Route to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The remnant of the Modoc tribe reached Yreka to-day, under command of Capt. Hasbrouck, with a company of artillery, en route for Wyoming Territory. About thirty wagons were used for their transportation.

A delegation of five Pima and Maricopa Indians, from Arizona, arrived here to-night en route to Washington. They are quartered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,366; shipments, 1,977. Feeders are the principal buyers, the weather being too warm for packers. There were light operations, chiefly in light stock, Eastern shippers holding off on account of unfavorable Eastern advices. Sales include through Texas steers at $1.25@1.87¼; through Texas cows at $1.25; good packing steers at $2.10; wintered Texas steers and cows, average 961 lbs, at $1.75.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $3.00@3.10.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Chicago's Share in the Relief of the Stricken Southern Cities.

An Unfavorable Report from Memphis—Thirty Deaths Yesterday.

A Memphis Newspaper on the Generosity of Chicago and Cincinnati.

The Aid Movement in Chicago.

The ravages of the yellow fever scourge at the South still continues and the unhappy sufferers in the cities of Memphis and Shreveport are still in want. Chicago has been doing her duty nobly, and will not cease to send contributions to relieve the afflicted and distressed.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP FOLEY,

Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese, has issued the following circular to his clergy:

DIOCESE OF CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1873.—REVEREND SIR: The reports in the papers of this date show no abatement in the ravages of the yellow-fever in Memphis and Shreveport. We, therefore, feel it our duty to request you to exhort your congregations, on Sunday, the 19th inst., to contribute to the relief of our suffering brethren in those fever-stricken places. Many families, as well as the sick, are in want; many orphans are to be provided for. We are confident, if you represent to your people the distress which the plague has produced, they will respond liberally to your charitable appeal. You will please make the returns of your collections to our Chancellor, the Rev. D. J. Riordan, 795 Wabash avenue, in the early part of the week, that he may at once remit the offerings of the faithful to the pastors of Memphis and Shreveport. Very faithfully yours, THOMAS FOLEY, Bishop Administrator of Chicago.

LETTER FROM HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The following letter, acknowledging the receipt of money sent by the Citizens' Committee, of which Mr. N. K. Fairbank is Chairman, will give some idea of the condition of the poor in Memphis:

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1873.—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 7th of October, is at hand, with remittance stated, $1,198.25. Your kind invitation to write you fully in regard to our wants, as well as acknowledging your former remittances would have been attended to more promptly, could I have spared the time from my other duties.

I cannot express in words the measure of our appreciation for the sympathy and goodness your people have manifested for us in this terrible hour of our affliction. We did not anticipate, when the fever made its first appearance, that we would be called upon to witness the fearful and heart-rending scenes that sickness and death have spread before us. Each day we have hoped and prayed that the night would with a chilling frost and end our misery; but, alas, we have hoped in vain, and our hearts are almost filled with despair. The fever had, until the past few days, confined itself to a section of North Memphis inhabited by the poorest classes of our city, and, by reason of the miserable houses, more properly called shanties, in which they have resided, have rendered our efforts to save them from death almost fruitless. In many instances, father, mother, and children would be stricken down, and, in some cases, die before we or others could reach them. I could describe some scenes to you that have occurred before our eyes that would make your hearts as sad as ours have been. The sick, the dying, and the dead in the same room; and, in some instances, without mattress, blanket, or food to comfort and sustain them. God only knows how much they have suffered. Some tenement-houses in which the residents were too numerous for comfort are now vacant by the action of the fell destroyer. Whole squares have been emptied by this terrible disease. Within the past four days, the southern portion of our city has been attacked. When and where our trouble will end we cannot tell. The generous donations which have come to our aid have been ample to meet all demands upon our Association so far. We cannot anticipate our wants, and heartily thank you for your assurance "*that all Chicago wants to know is our wants, and she will respond.*" So we will continue in our work and trust to the future. Respectfully, yours, A. D. LANGSTAFF.

THE SCOURGE STILL RAGING.

The following telegram to Mr. Fairbank shows that the scourge is still raging:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The warm weather of to-day has increased the fever. We will be thankful if you will continue your good efforts in our behalf.

A. D. LANGSTAFF, President Howard Association.

Persons who desire to contribute to the relief of Memphis will please send their contributions to Mr. Fairbank's office, No. 45 LaSalle street.

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Paid Fire Department of this city, in addition to the $500 sent by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, sent $845 yesterday to Memphis and Shreveport. These contributions are a credit to our gallant firemen.

A collection of $250 taken by Mr. Louis Cohen from a few single young Israelites was forwarded to Memphis yesterday morning. Those whom Mr. Cohen was unable to call upon will confer a favor by calling at No. 183 South Clark street and contributing.

The Young Men's Christian Association will forward direct to the Howard Association of Memphis, without charge, any packages or donations intended for yellow fever sufferers that may be left at their rooms, No. 97 West Randolph street, or at the book-store of F. H. Revell, 114 East Madison. Advices having been received indicating the efficiency of agencies in Memphis for the proper distribution of relief forwarded, the Association will not at present send on a representative, as contemplated yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—There was a slight shower to-night, and the weather is still sultry, causing an increase in the number of new cases. Owing to the warm weather, the mortuary report exceeds yesterday's, but when one considers that three-fourths of the whites are out of the city, 38 deaths is a large proportion of the entire population at home. In ordinary times, the deaths would not be so much per week.

Mayor Johnson is worse.

Father Sheehy, of Louisville, and Father Leo, of St. Louis, died to-day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—A shoemaker named George Armstrong was found dead in his shop this morning of yellow fever. He had been dead several days.

SOME PROMINENT PATIENTS.

Two more Catholic priests, Fathers Leo and O'Shea, both of Louisville, are suffering from severe attacks of the fever.

M. E. Smelser, of the *Avalanche*, abandoned his yellow fever couch to-day, and was on the street on two crutches.

A MORE FAVORABLE ASPECT.

Dr. Erskine, President of the Board of Health, expressed the opinion, based on a consultation with the physicians of this city, that there is a more favorable aspect to-day. Though the weather is warm, there are fewer new cases than any day previous, but it is admitted that an unfavorable change in the weather may cause a fresh outbreak of yellow fever.

THE DEATHS

to-day were thirty, an increase of four over yesterday. The atmosphere is thick with carbolic acid and disinfectants.

DEATH OF PRIESTS AND SISTERS OF MERCY.

Fathers Shirley and Leo died to-night. Five Catholic priests and five Sisters have died since the fever began. Mayor Johnson is worse.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Masons, Odd Fellows, and other benevolent associations, continue to send money to Shreveport and Memphis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Rev. Morgan Dix acknowledges the receipt of $871 for the sick at Memphis. He also gratefully mentions the Adams Express in sending funds thither without charge.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 15.

Cincinnati and Chicago have exhausted generosity in their efforts to relieve the destitute and plague-stricken citizens of Memphis. Monday last these cities, in addition to former contributions to the Relief Fund, sent our afflicted people some $30,000 to meet the crying demands of bereaved and sorrowing men, women, and tender children. Any expressions of mere thanks seem poor and empty in view of this full-handed kindness and liberality. It is a sad thing when a city needs such aid as this; it is humiliating to her pride to ask it, but she will treasure up the noble response to her call for succor that has come from Chicago and Cincinnati, as bright and beautiful evidence of the brotherhood of the nation. These deeds of our sister cities will not die in a day. They are monuments more enduring than brass—perpetual memorials of Christian love, to remain with us forever, softening prejudices, cementing friendships, and kindly obliterating the harshness and coldness of the past. Cincinnati is linked to Memphis by ties of commerce, of interest, and of mutual good will. One of the great cities of the Mississippi valley, she has a common interest with Memphis in the growth and development of that splendid country, and the perfection of its more splendid system of natural water-lines of inter-State communication. We might, perhaps, have looked to her with something of the claims of a younger sister in distress, appealing to her as a more fortunate, wealthy, and older relative. We certainly did so appeal, and her answer was not only like a sister, but like a queen! But Chicago was comparatively a stranger to Memphis; our commercial relations with her were but limited; she was in truth almost a foreign city to us, but she has rivaled Cincinnati for the honor of wearing the golden crown of Christian charity! We have for the present but the poor comfort of thanks to offer our generous friends of Chicago and Cincinnati.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Secret Session of the Executive Committees of State Granges—Report of the Committee on Statistical Information.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 17.—The convention of Executive Committees of the State Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in the Mississippi Valley was in session last night until about midnight, but as the meeting was held with closed doors the tenor of the discussion is not publicly known. The following additional committees were appointed:

On Agricultural Implements and Their Supply—F. H. Coffin, Indiana; J. S. Denman, Minnesota; J. S. Osborn, Wisconsin; D. Duncan, Michigan; and M. Farrington, Spencer Day, R. B. Shankland, and O. H. P. Buchanan, of Iowa.

On the Patent Law in Its Relation to Agriculture—J. D. Whitman and J. S. Denman, of Minnesota; and N. M. Price and L. Webster, of Missouri.

On Agricultural Statistics—William Hester, Mississippi; H. T. Elliott, Chicago; A. Golden, Illinois; T. T. Smith, Minnesota; and James Brainard, of Wisconsin.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The Committee on Agricultural Statistics made the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard complete and accurate agricultural statistics as the foundation of our control of the business of agriculture, by which we may obtain a suitable and just reward for our labor and allow the law of supply and demand to operate freely in the regulation of prices to the benefit of both producer and consumer, therefore

Resolved, That we use our best efforts to establish or cause to be established, in each and every State in our Union, a system of agricultural statistics by which we can get exact information of the acreage of the principal crops, the amount of live-stock in the country, the quantity of produce, and the number of animals of each kind for market.

That we consider the best plan for getting such information is for each State to have a Commissioner of Statistics, whose duty it shall be to send the proper blanks to Assessors and compile the information received, and cause the same to be published in the agricultural papers of the State on or before the 1st of July of each year, and send a copy to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington.

That it shall be the duty of the Assessor, while making yearly assessments, to take the acreage of all crops for the year, and the number of stock of each kind, classified according to age, and report the same to the Commissioner of Statistics on or before the 1st day of June of each year.

That the National Commissioner arrange the reports of State Commissioners, and cause the same to be published on or before the 1st of August of each year.

That monthly reports of the condition of the growing crops be prepared and sent to the several Commissioners by agents appointed for the purpose, which reports the Commissioners shall cause to be published at once, and in the agricultural papers.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Convention adjourned sine die.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Base ball—Bostons, 25; Atlantics, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Base ball: Baltimores, 17; Athletics, 6.

The Prize-Ring.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The statement is made to-day that Joe Coburn will decline all challenges to fight. He determined, after his match with Mace, not to enter the ring as principal or second, and, besides, during the past year he has suffered from fever and ague.

Loss of Valuable Horseflesh.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The race-horse Lookout, for which $6,000 had been refused, died last night.

MEETING CALLED.

There will be a Law-and-Order meeting of citizens of the First Ward, at the rooms of the Criminal Court, at the old Court-House on Clark street, this evening at half-past 7. All in favor of the Law-and-Order party are urgently invited to attend.

ORCHESTRAL MATINEE.

The first of the series of orchestral matinees by the Orchestral Union takes place this afternoon at the Music Hall, under the direction of Hans Balatka.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—PASSED UP—Props Rocket, City of Concord, Japan, Scotia, Sheldon, Barnum, M. Pringle and barge, Ontonagon and barge, Mineral Rock and barge, Robinson; schrs G. Mollison, Col. Ellsworth, J. Graham, Skylark, H. Wells, Merrick, Howland, Jenkins, Jamaica, Wabash, Lamb, H. C. Potter, T. Perry, R. Alexander.

PASSED DOWN—Props Merchant, Persia, Atlantic, Toledo, Potomac, Arizona; barks Norwich, Pomeroy, Unadilla; schrs Grenada, Cuyahoga, Evening Star, Boody, Nassau, Knight Templar, F. Morse, Alpha, Uncle Tom.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—PASSED UP—Props Forest City and barges, Empire State; bark B. Barwick; schrs D. Lyons, Mears, Mosher, Northwest, Craftsman, Montcalm, Dashing Wave, City of Milwaukee.

PASSED DOWN—Props N. Mills and barge, Sanilac and barge, Yosemite, Corning, Vanderbilt, Rice, J. S. Austin; schrs C. P. Beals, Cortez, Carlingford, C. Parks.

WIND—East.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Stock small; XXX, $[illegible]; family, $[illegible]. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats dull at 51c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.30.

HAY—Not in demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and stock small; old, $16.00; new, $16.50. Dry salt shoulders firm. Bacon quiet; shoulders and clear ribs, 8¾c; clear, 9c. No demand for hams. Lard dull; tierce, 8¼@9c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—No sales. Molasses, 60c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

COFFEE—Quiet at 22@25c.

MONETARY—Gold, 111@113; currency, 3@3½ premium. Sterling—Bank, 119; sight, 4 premium.

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Rich Parlor and Chamber suits, Library and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Pianos, China Dinner and Toilet Sets, Plated Ware, Crockery, Fine Oil Paintings and Chromos, and

A Full Assortment of Household Goods

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At Salesroom 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fat Horses, Grocery Wagon and Harness, Top Buggy, and Jump-Seat Wagon,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at Salesrooms, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Extensive Sale on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 9½ a. m., of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Show Cases, Harnesses, &c., &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Special attention given to Outside Sales.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKS,

AT AUCTION,

THIS EVENING, at 195 East Randolph-st., two doors from Fifth-av. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.,

At 743 Michigan-av.,

Elegant marble-top Chamber-suits, parlor and dining-room

FURNITURE,

Ornaments, Lace-Curtains and Lambrekins, Oil Paintings and fine Engravings, elegant Book-Case, Brussels three-ply and ingrain

CARPETS,

Bedding, Hair-Mattresses, Pillows, Rugs, Plated-ware, Crockery, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

An elegant Hallet & Davis concert Grand Piano, one of the finest instruments in the city.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

61 South Canal-st.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 9:30 A. M.,

Household Goods and General Merchandise at auction. Carpets, Stoves, Marble-Top Sets, Beds and Bedding, Parlor Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Mattresses, Show-Cases, Office-Desks, Chairs, Toilet Sets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, and General Merchandise. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

250 LOTS

FOR SALE BY

AUCTION.

EXCHANGE YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT

RIDGELAWN,

Situated equi-distant between NORWOOD PARK and PARK RIDGE (and formerly known as CANFIELD), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, [illegible] FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording [illegible]

Will be sold at Auction, ON THE GROUND, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2½ o'clock.

This Property, having been out of the market for several years, is now resubdivided, and for the first time offered FOR SALE in lots of 50x132 feet each. Come and secure your first choice of A LOT.

The natural scenery is not surpassed by any of the many suburban towns surrounding this city. The drives are fine, streets graded; sidewalks will be built and shade trees set out this fall. An Artesian Well is now being sunk and will be finished in a short time, making this a very desirable location; being only EIGHT miles from the city, 30 minutes' ride, with ample railroad facilities. [illegible] trains a day, and, by a charter from the railroad company, every train is obliged to stop at this station.

Schools, churches, stores, etc., are convenient.

Altogether, RIDGELAWN offers many attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where you can have all the conveniences of city life with the fresh country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or $10 a month until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 2 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to CURRY & KELLOGG, 225 Madison-st., or of LINGLE & BARLOW, or W. C. BADEAU, 125 Dearborn-st., or

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received positive instructions from R. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve, the following valuable property:

FIRST—77 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard & Borders' Subdivision, corner of Chicago and Richmond-avs., and near the great Chicago & Northwestern Car Shops.

SECOND—[illegible] lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision on Follansbee-st. and Fullerton-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park Boulevard.

THIRD—4 lots, 25x150 feet each, in same subdivision, on Humboldt Park Boulevard.

FOURTH—In same subdivision, situated between Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., a block of 41 lots, which will be sold entire, or in large and elegant lots already subdivided. On this block there is a good house and barn, cherry, apple, and shade trees, etc.; also a fine garden. This offers a splendid chance for a profitable investment.

FIFTH—10 lots, 50x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.

SIXTH—3 lots, 25x125 feet each, on Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park.

SEVENTH—5 acres, being the south ½ of Block [illegible], Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner of Forty-third-st. and California-av.

EIGHTH—4 lots on Monroe-st., in Kimball's Subdivision, half a block east of Central Park.

NINTH—24 lots in Durham's Subdivision, on Sixteenth-st. and Central Park-av., near Douglas Park Boulevard. Part of the purchase-money can run 4½ years.

The above offers very valuable property in a section of the city which is rapidly improving, and every day enhancing in value. The facilities for reaching this property are good, both by buses, horse cars, and steam, the latter affording rapid transit to the heart of the city, and a chance will be given to every one to purchase either a single lot or more. The sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold.

Mr. R. P. Blanchard, 133 LaSalle-st., will show the property, and give any further particulars.

The Title to this Property is Perfect.

Full printed abstracts furnished.

Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.

Parties having money in savings-banks which have suspended can make their first payment by their books.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Call and Examine the Largest and Best Assortment of Household Goods ever offered at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock,

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, 75 dozen Polished Shovels (to close), 25 crates of W. G. Crockery, 25 Extension Tables, Glassware, 1 Piano, 1 Reed Organ, 1 Melodeon.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Open and Top Buggies, ½ Road Wagon, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIONS

In Spite of Panics!

NEXT TUESDAY'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc., will be unusually attractive, consisting of large lines of seasonable and desirable goods.

Fine line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Serges, Brocades, etc.

The stock of a retail dealer in Fine Custom-made Clothing, in Suits, Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, will be positively closed.

Elegant line of Fancy Cassimere and Flannel Shirtings.

Rich Laces, Flowers, White Goods, and Dress Trimmings.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Fur Goods.

Knit Goods, Nubias, Shawls, etc.

Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans.

Large and fine line of Gents' Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs, Bows, etc.

Splendid line of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Plain Cotton and Wool and Fancy Balmoral Hosiery.

Special sale of Government Goods, Dress Goods, Pants, and Jackets, and 100 rolls Superfine Ingrain Carpets by the roll at 11 o'clock.

Regular Sale opens at 9:30 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

PANICS MAKE THE AUCTION SALES OF

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.,

Still more attractive. Our regular

BOOT & SHOE

sale of Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9½ a. m., will be of the BEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE in goods of ALL GRADES.

Put your money where you get the largest returns.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

This Morning at 9:30 O'clock.

Consisting of

Fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Medium Parlor Sets, New Brussels and Wool Carpets, Second-hand Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Elegant and Medium Bookcases and Secretaries, Large Assortment Marble-Top Tables, Carpet and Rep Lounges, Easy Chairs, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Harness, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, and a large assortment of general goods.

ALSO,

TWO FINE PARLOR ORGANS.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By EDWARDS & COHEN,

General Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

Large Variety of New and Second-hand Furniture, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Bureaus and Center Tables, Desks, Chairs, Wardrobes, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc. Also 30 New and Second-hand Stoves, 25 Sewing Machines and Single and Double Harness.

Chromos, Chromos, Chromos,

AT AUCTION,

THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

At 327 West Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen.

327 Elegant German, French, English, and American Chromos, to be sold without reserve, and the sale continues every evening till all are sold.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st., [illegible] day, at 9:30 a. m. They sell AT AUCTION [illegible] second-hand furniture of every description, [illegible] marble-top chamber sets, and fine parlor [illegible] cooking and heating stoves, new harness, etc.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st., [illegible] ing, in addition to their Auction Sale of Furniture, [illegible] they will sell at 9:30 a. m. a good buggy [illegible] Buggy, chest of fine Carpenters' Tools, and [illegible] taken under chattel mortgage sale.